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FRUITLAND NURSERIES

IMPORTED

SOUTH'S

OLDEST

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

SEASON

1933
1934

FRESH FROM THE NURSERY ROW

A MESSAGE TO OUR FRIENDS

T

HE selection of trees and shrubs should not be done haphazard, else one is apt to repent later for trusting to impulse.

Our interest doesn't cease with the receipt of your order. That is when it really begins.

Perhaps that fact accounts for the consistent growth of Fruitland Nurseries over a long period of (77) years.

Of course . . . plants that are to fill a distinct place around your home must not only be started right, but must also be carefully pruned to give correct shape; the soil around them must be worked and kept loose to hold moisture and destroy weeds; they must be fed, too, else plants become undernourished for the lack of proper subsistence.

We are watchful, at Fruitland, to see that each plant is brought up from infancy under the most careful supervision. As a result, the plants furnished on your order are compact, strong, healthy—sure to grow up and fulfill the precise niche in the general scheme, as originally intended.

Otherwise the results, as often happens under less efficient care and planning, prove disappointing when it is too late to correct the error.

From carefully compiled records over a long period of years, we know the natural habits of our plants under various climatic and soil conditions, in every section of the southland.

It is our constant aim to apply that knowledge when assisting you to plan your garden, or orchard, or estate. Consequently, it is desirable that you furnish us with kodak pictures or rough diagram of the individual spot or complete expanse of the grounds, showing location and size of buildings, trees, walks and shrubbery already planted. Thus fortified, it enables us to offer invaluable suggestions.

In fulfillment of this service, we maintain a Landscape Department directed by trained and experi-

enced designers. They are at the service of owners of small homes as well as large estates, and are equally able to plan parks and public grounds.

Requests for advice should be made as far in advance of the planting season as possible. If a personal visit seems necessary or desirable, there will be a small charge to cover actual time and expense of a staff member. Such charges are quite reasonable and more than offset by the help we can render by going over the grounds and seeing exactly what is needed.

Fruitland Nurseries Cover 250 Acres

From a small beginning in 1856, covering a relatively small area, Fruitland Nurseries have gradually expanded to 250 acres—a sizeable plot of the richest and most adaptable land in Georgia for propagating and nurturing stock that is to be transplanted.

Of this large area three acres are devoted to slat frames where evergreens and many of our shrubs are propagated. Also, we have four large greenhouses used for propagating perennials, broad-leaved evergreens, conifers and other plants which require careful nursing in infancy.

When ordering, use names of plants as given in the catalog, being careful to fill in name and address plainly, also shipping instructions. Shipments will be made as directed or, if left to us, forwarded at the proper planting-time.

We try to be careful in filling orders to see that you get the very best plants. If any mistakes occur, notify us immediately, as we cannot agree to make adjustments indefinitely. We cannot be responsible for plants that die from unfavorable weather conditions. Report must be made within two weeks of receipt of shipment.

Our terms are cash unless otherwise arranged, in advance. On all C. O. D. orders we require a 25 per cent deposit in advance. Our prices are net.

We Have No Agents

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

FRUITLAND'S NEW FLOWER SEEDS

For the convenience of our friends the new Flower Seed Section has been added to our Catalog. It is a new venture, but we believe you will like to get flower seeds and plants at the same place. Using one order sheet, one envelope, and one 3-cent stamp is much easier and cheaper than writing to three or four different firms. The seeds come from the most noted American growers, are true to name, and of the same high quality as Fruitland plants and trees. Send us your flower-seed orders. If what you want is not listed here, we will endeavor to get it for you.

ANTIRRHINUM . MAXIMUM GIANT SNAPDRAGONS

Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.

Strong, vigorous, and extra-large flowering sort, bearing stately flower-spikes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in length.

Canary Bird. Gigantic; canary-yellow.

Fordhook Rose. Blending shades of rose-pink and yellow.

Sunnybrook. The outstanding color among Snapdragons. Combines rich shades of deep golden yellow, salmon, and orange.

Wallower. Rich, deep coppery crimson.

AQUILEGIA . Columbine

Pkt. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.
Long-spurred, Blue Shades.
Long-spurred, Pink Shades.
Long-spurred, Lemon Queen.
Long-spurred, Hybrids.

CALENDULA

Scotch Marigold

Golden Ball (Ball's Gold). Deep yellow. Pkt. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

Orange Ball (Ball's Orange). Orange blooms of great size. Free Flowering. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 85 cts.

Radio. Rich shade of clear orange. Petals attractively quilled. Pkt. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

COREOPSIS

Golden Wave

Grandiflora. Large, golden yellow flowers in late spring and summer. Plants grow 2 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

DELPHINIUM . Hardy Larkspur

Belladonna, Improved. Turquoise-blue, single flowers. Pkt. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.

Belladonna Seedlings. Large, single flowers, varying through all shades of blue, on 3-foot spikes. Pkt. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.

Choice Mixed, Gold Medal. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA . California Poppy

Aurantiaca. Deep golden yellow. Pkt. 10.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

GAILLARDIA . Blanket Flower

Double, Yellow. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35 cts.

Indian Chief. Single; metallic red petals, surrounding mahogany-brown center. Large and free flowering. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.

HELICHRYSUM . Strawflower

Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Copper King. Rich copper-brown, with bright metallic luster.

Fire Ball. Vivid crimson.

Golden Ball. Rich golden yellow.

Rose Queen. Large flowers in various shades of bright rose.



Gaillardia or Blanket Flower—Profuse Bloomer

HOLLYHOCKS

Double, Crimson. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.

Double, Newport Pink. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.

Double, Mixed Colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15 cts.

IBERIS . Annual Candytuft

Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Umbellata, Carmine.

Umbellata, Lilac.

Umbellata, Rose-Cardinal.

Umbellata, White.

IMPATIENS . Sultan's Balsam

Holstii Hybrids. Includes white, flesh-pink, pink, rose, salmon, orange, carmine, crimson, and violet shades. Give sunny or semi-shaded situation. Plants grow 1 to 2 feet tall. Pkt. 20 cts.; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 85 cts.

ANNUAL LARKSPUR

Tall; double-flowering. Grows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Sky-blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Carmine (Newport Pink). Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Rose. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

MARIGOLD

Dwarf French Double

Gold-striped. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

Orange Ball. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

NASTURTIUMS

Tall or Trailing. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Dwarf. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

New Double Sweet-Scented

Golden Gleam. Large, yellow blooms, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, on stems 6 inches long. Very desirable dwarf type. Pkt. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85 cts.

PETUNIAS

BEDDING

Rosy Morn. Soft rose-pink with broad white throat. Profuse bloomer. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45 cts.

Enchantress Mixture. Includes full range of colors. Excellent for beds and borders. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

BALCONY

Blue. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.

Rose. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.

Star of California. Velvety violet, shaded crimson, with pure white blottches. Pkt. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85 cts.

GIANT-FLOWERED

Elk's Purple or Pride. Large, rich deep purple with velvety black veins. Pkt. 25 cts.

Fluffy Ruffles. Large flowers, fringed and ruffled on edges.

Includes wide range of colors. Very showy. Pkt. 35 cts.

Ruffled Pink. Rich, pure pink with fringed and ruffled edges. Charming. Pkt. 25 cts.

NOTE

The prices in this catalogue are subject to increase, provided the Federal Government imposes regulations that will cause us to do so.



Petunias.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA

ANNUAL PHLOX

Apricot. Bright yellow with white eye. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.
 Fordhook Crimson. Rich crimson. Large. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.
 Splendens. Red with white eye. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.

FRUITLAND LAWN SEED

FRUITLAND LAWN SEED

In the South the best period for lawn-making is from September to December—the earlier the better. Do not attempt to make a lawn during very dry or extremely windy weather. In preparing the soil it should be plowed as deeply as possible and then subsoiled, harrowed, and all stones removed. If plowing is not practical, have the ground spaded carefully and thoroughly. To feed the grass, use sheep-manure at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre, or bonemeal at the rate of 800 pounds to the acre. Work this food well into the soil, level the ground, and rake perfectly smooth. Broadcast the seed at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds to the acre (210 by 210 feet), rake lightly, cover the seed, and then roll. If you cannot get a roller, firm the soil with a plank or flat tamper. During hot, dry weather use a lawn-sprinkler or spray-nozzle after sunset—do not spray when the sun is shining, nor apply the water with great force. During prolonged dry spells, water each evening. Established lawns may be lightly reseeded each autumn, covering the bare spots and insuring a substantial turf.

Fruitland Mixture of Special Grasses for Southern Landscapes

After years of testing we have decided that the Fruitland Grass Mixture will give the most satisfactory results for Southern lawns. It is composed of grasses that have the greatest heat- and drought-resisting qualities. The varieties are carefully blended to give a mixture that will withstand hot weather better than any evergreen lawn grass that we have been able to obtain. Of course, during periods of intense heat and drought, all evergreen lawn grass will burn more or less. All of the seed used in Fruitland Mixture has been recleaned, is strictly free from weeds, and is of high germination.

POPPIES, ANNUAL

Peony-flowered, Double, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.
 Shirley Improved, Single, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
 Shirley, Double Hybrids, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

SALVIA . Scarlet Sage

Bonfire (Clara Bedman). Scarlet flowers. Grows 2 feet tall. For bedding and bordering. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55 cts.
 Splendens. Red spikes 3 to 4 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35 cts.

SCABIOSA

(MOURNING BRIDE; PINCUSHION FLOWER)

Large, double flowers. Height 2 feet.
 Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts., except where noted.
 Azure Fairy. Lavender. Red. Rose.
 Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
 Improved Giant Hybrids. Flowers 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across in an assortment of colors. Grows 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall. Pkt. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.

STOCKS

Dwarf Large-flowering Ten Weeks.
 Light Blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55 cts.
 Bright Pink. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55 cts.
 Blood-Red. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Mixed. Large-flowering; assorted colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

SWEET WILLIAM . Dianthus

Double, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.
 Annual, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

ZINNIA

DOUBLE LILLIPUT (Dwarf—1 ft.)
 Canary-Yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.
 Crimson Gem. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.
 Salmon-Rose. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.
 Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

GIANT DOUBLE DAHLIA-FLOWERED.

Buttercup. Large yellow flowers.
 Dream. Deep lavender.
 Old-Rose. Good shade of warm, old-rose.
 Pkt. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Giant Dahlia-flowered Mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.

5 lbs.

10 lbs.

15 lbs.

50 lbs.

100 lbs.

\$ 2.50

4.75

6.75

20.00

35.00

DOMESTIC GROWN RYE

5 lbs.

10 lbs.

25 lbs.

50 lbs.

100 lbs.

.75

1.30

3.00

5.50

10.00

Prices F. O. B. Augusta.

NOTE

The express rates this year have been reduced about 25%, which will be a big saving over last year when plants are shipped by express.

Heretofore, nursery stock has been shipped as first class—now it is second class.

A Rear Lawn Provides an Outdoor Living Room.



FLOWERING SHRUBS

Provide Unusual and Artistic Settings

FLOWERING Shrubs give the finishing touch so much required by small and large home-grounds. When properly arranged, shrubs will soften the lines of the foundation, will provide an effective border or screen, will cover the edges of walls and screen objectionable views. Shrubs may also be used for covering slopes and for dividing the landscape into small sections, and for bordering the outdoor living-room of small homes. A selection of varieties will give a succession of flowers from spring until late autumn and after the foliage has fallen the brilliant berries and branches add color and cheer to the winter landscape.

All of these advantages and many more will come from a proper selection of Flowering Shrubs, and a small investment will pay for itself many times over by increasing the value of your property and your satisfaction in ownership.

The figure after each variety denotes ultimate height of plant.

ALTHAEA frutex. See *Hibiscus syriacus*.

AZALEA

When planting Azaleas, soil from the woods should be used, and plants mulched with half-rotted leaves, thus reproducing, as nearly as possible, their native environment.

Azalea calendulacea (Great Flame Azalea). 6 to 10 ft. One of the many beautiful native flowering plants which grow throughout the eastern states. The blossoms appear in April, in clusters, and are of various colors—yellow, orange, buff and various shades of red. We offer a variety of colors, but plants are not separated as to color.

Azalea nudiflora (Pinxterbloom; Wood Honeysuckle). 6 to 10 ft. The well-known native variety which produces fragrant, pinkish white blossoms in April before the leaves appear.

All Azaleas: Each 10
2 to 2½-ft. strong clumps, transplanted.....\$ 2.50 \$22.50
18 to 24-in. clumps, transplanted 2.00 17.50
12 to 18-in. clumps, transplanted 1.50 12.50

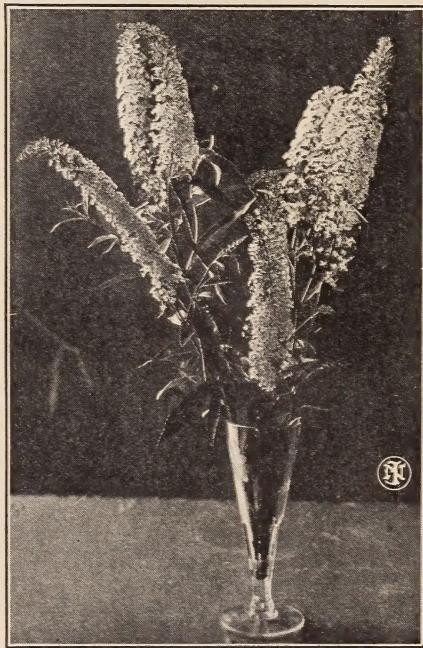
BERBERIS . Barberry

Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea (Red-leaved Japanese Barberry). 4 ft. Similar in all respects to the green-leaved Japanese Barberry, except foliage of this new variety is of a rich, lustrous, bronzy red.

Each 10
15 to 18 in. \$.50 \$ 4.00
12 to 15 in.35 3.00

BUDDLEIA . Butterfly Bush

Buddleia davidi magnifica (Oxeye Butterfly Bush). 8 ft. Flow-



Buddleia davidi magnifica.

ers a deep shade of violet. Plant is a tall grower, and blooms from June until frost. Very ornamental. Should be cut to within 12 inches of ground in late winter, thus giving more blossoms and making a more shapely plant. The blossoms are on the current year's growth.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., heavy	\$.50 \$ 4.50
2 to 3 ft., well branched35 3.00
18 to 24 in., branched25 2.00

CALICARPA

Callicarpa americana (French Mulberry). 3 to 6 ft. Purple berries in clusters. Very effective in fall and winter. **C. americana alba**, 3 to 6 ft. Similar to above, but with white berries. A novel plant.

	Each	10
All Callicarpas:	\$.50 \$ 4.50
18 to 24 in.35 3.00

CALYCANTHUS . Sweet Shrub

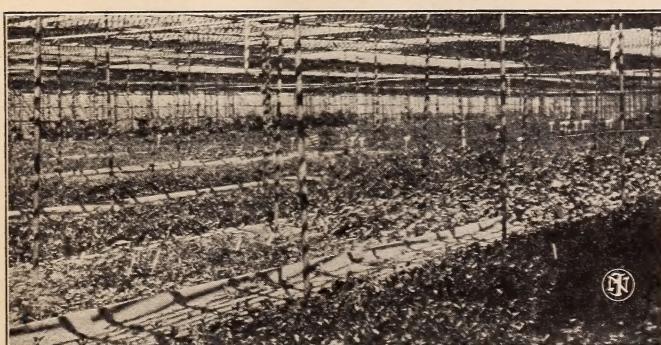
Calycanthus floridus (Common or Strawberry Shrub). 6 ft. The native Sweet or Brown Shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, very fragrant, in early April and last for several weeks. Grows well in shady locations.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50 \$ 4.50
18 to 24 in.35 3.00

CASSIA . Senna

Cassia corymbosa. 8 ft. A free-flowering plant, perfectly hardy here. Large, orange-yellow, pea-shaped flowers produced in great profusion from July until frost. A most effective lawn plant.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$.65 \$ 5.00
2 to 3 ft.40 3.00
18 to 24 in.25 2.00



Partial view of our lath frame where millions of young plants are grown the first year.

Add a Bit of Sunshine to the Home for the Winter Months With an Assortment of Blooming Foliage Plants.



Exochorda.

CERCIS . Redbud

Cercis chinensis (Japanese Redbud). 30 ft. Leaves heart-shaped, deep shiny green, assuming a yellow color in autumn. Last of March, rosy pink flowers with a purple cast cover the entire plant.

Each
2 to 3 ft. \$ 1.00
18 to 24 in.75

C. siliquastrum (Judas Tree). 30 ft. A large shrub or small tree with heart-shaped leaves assuming a yellow tone in autumn. Profuse bloomer; deep lavender flowers in large bunches.

Each
4 to 5 ft. \$ 1.25
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 \$ 9.00

CHIONANTHUS . Fringe Tree

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe Tree). 8 ft. In early April the plant is literally covered with white, fringe-like flowers. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each; \$9 for 10.

CYDONIA . Japan Quince

Cydonia japonica (Flowering Quince). 6 ft. One of the most showy early-flowering shrubs, commencing to bloom in late winter, followed by quince-like fruits in August, which may be made into preserves and jellies. We offer four colors: Pink, Red, Crimson and Salmon—take your choice.

Each
3 to 4 ft. \$.75 \$ 6.50
2 to 3 ft.50 4.50
18 to 24 in.35 3.00

CYTISUS . Scotch Broom

Cytisus scoparius. 10 ft. A graceful, flowering shrub with golden yellow, pea-shaped flowers. Stems remain green all year.

Each
18 to 24 in. \$.65
12 to 18 in.50

DEUTZIA

Deutzia gracilis (Slender Deutzia). 3 ft. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped. Quite dwarf. This plant blooms early in April and is valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming in conservatory.

D. gracilis rosea. 3 ft. Flowers single, outer petals pink. Blooms in early April. Quite dwarf.

All Deutzias:	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	\$ 4.00
12 to 18 in. ....	.35	3.00

EXOCHORDA . Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora. 10 ft. A desirable, large shrub with pure white flowers produced in great profusion about the middle of March. When in full bloom the plant has the appearance of a snowbank, and when planted in a mass is most conspicuous. Does not require much pruning.

4 to 5 ft., well branched	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., well branched	.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 ft., well branched	.50	4.50
18 to 24 in., well branched	.35	3.00

FORSYTHIA . Golden Bell

Splendid old shrub with bright yellow, bell-shaped flowers which appear in the spring before the leaves come out. Sometimes the Forsythia is confused with the winter jasmine. The upright forms make excellent hedges, and good fillers for massed shrubs.

Forsythia intermedia (Border Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft. A tall variety with slender, arching branches. Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion. Blooms in March.

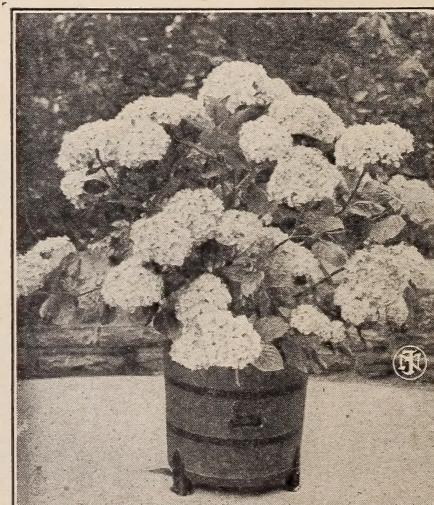
F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft. A graceful variety with long, slender drooping branches. Leaves dark, shining green. Flowers yellow, produced in great profusion in March.

F. suspensa fortunei (Fortune Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft. Similar to *F. suspensa*, but habit is more upright and vigorous. Flowers golden yellow, frequently with twisted petals. A desirable variety. Blooms in March.

F. suspensa spectabilis. 6 to 8 ft. Upright spreading and somewhat arching branches.

F. viridissima (Greenstem Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft. Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

All Forsythias:	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., well branched	\$.50	\$ 4.50
3 to 4 ft., well branched	.40	3.00
2 to 3 ft., well branched	.25	2.00



Hydrangea opuloides

A Setting of Beautiful Flowering Shrubs Around the Home Makes a Home Out of a House.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



HIBISCUS . Althea

Hibiscus syriacus (Althea frutex; Shrub Althea). 10 ft. The single, semi-double, and double flowers are produced from May until September. When planted in masses of contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing. The varieties we offer are nearly all of dwarf growth and are far superior to the old sorts. When ordering state color and type desired.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., extra strong	\$.60	\$ 5.00
3 to 4 ft., extra strong	.50	4.50
2 to 3 ft., well branched	.40	3.50

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea opuloides. 4 ft. When given a rich, moist soil, protected from afternoon sun of summer, and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubs. Several varieties vary in color from pale rose to blue. Can supply White, Pink, and Blue. When ordering state color desired.

	Each	10
2 to 2½-ft., well branched	\$ 1.00	\$ 9.00
18 to 24-in., branched	.75	6.50
12 to 18 in.	.50	4.50

H. paniculata grandiflora (Peegee Hydrangea). 4 ft. Produces, in July, immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks. Very valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. Should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter.

	Each	10
2-yr.	\$.60	\$ 5.00
1-yr.	.40	3.50

HYPERICUM . Gold Flower

Hypericum moserianum. 2 ft. A beautiful dwarf shrub; in this section almost an evergreen. Leaves dark green. Large, single, bright golden yellow flowers 2 inches in diameter. A very desirable plant. Blooms from early May throughout the entire summer and most effective when planted in masses.

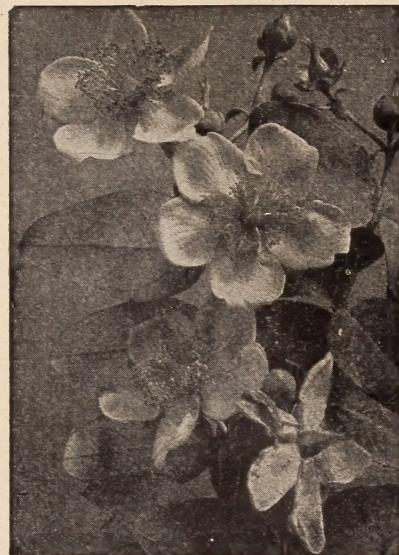
	Each	10
2-yr., extra heavy	\$.50	\$ 4.50
1-yr., well branched	.35	3.00

JASMINUM . Jasmine

Jasminum floridum. 3 ft. Golden yellow flowers, half an inch in diameter, produced during summer. Hardy as far north as Washington. Flexuous branches and very pretty foliage.



Kerria.



Hypericum Moserianum.

J. humile (Italian Yellow Jasmine). 3 ft. Almost evergreen. Hardy as far north as Maryland. Leaves dark green. Bright yellow flowers, produced in April and nearly all summer.

J. nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine). 3 ft. A very graceful, hardy, drooping shrub with dark green bark which gives the plant the appearance of being evergreen. Leaves dark green. Bright yellow flowers freely produced in early January and continuing for some time. Hardy at New York.

J. officinale (Common White Jasmine). 3 ft. Graceful and drooping; semi-climber. Has very fragrant white blossoms in summer. Plants hardy as far north as Philadelphia with protection.

J. primulinum (Primrose Jasmine). 3 ft. Evergreen in this section, but farther north loses its foliage in winter. An improvement upon **J. nudiflorum**.

J. stephanense. A vigorous climbing shrub with terminal racemes of fragrant pink flowers. It is a hybrid between **J. officinale** and **J. bessianum**.

Above Jasminums:			
2 to 3 ft., very heavy	.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
18 to 24 in., well branched	.....	.40	3.50

KERRIA . Globe Flower

Kerria japonica flore-plena (*Corchorus japonicus*). 6 ft. An old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April. Effective for massing.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., strong	\$.65	\$ 5.00
18 to 24 in., strong	.40	3.50

KOLKWITZIA . Beauty Bush

Kolkwitzia amabilis. 6 ft. A charming new shrub from China. It is hardy in the New England States. Has general resemblance to weigela and honeysuckle, the beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers appearing in abundance in June. Flowers pale pink, with orange veins in throat; buds darker.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.60	\$ 5.00
18 to 24 in.	.50	4.00

Shrubs Are the Essential Part of Any Landscape Arrangement.



FRUITLAND NURSERIES—Augusta, Georgia

LAGERSTROEMIA . Crape Myrtle

Crape Myrtles will sometimes remain dormant, not putting out leaves for a year. They should be cut back, kept watered and the ground around them loosened lightly.

If Crape Myrtles are severely pruned and well fertilized in February, the blossoms during that season will be much more beautiful. During wet seasons these plants are attacked by a disease which turns the foliage black. Two sprayings will usually control this, one as soon as it is noticed on plants; another two weeks later. Use one-half pound Fungi-Bordo and 6 teaspoonsfuls Black-Leaf 40 to each 3 gallons of water.

Lagerstroemia indica (Crape Myrtle). 6 to 12 ft. A popular and free-flowering shrub, or small tree, which produces blooms in great abundance throughout the summer. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these, or a single specimen, makes a most striking effect. Commences to bloom in June. We offer three colors: White, Crimson, and Pink. Bush or tree form. All plants will be pruned before shipping.

	Each	10
5 to 7 ft., well branched	\$ 1.50	\$12.50
4 to 5 ft., well branched	1.00	9.00
3 to 4 ft., well branched	.75	6.50
2 to 3 ft., well branched	.50	4.50
18 to 24 in.	.35	3.00
Specimens	\$2.00 to	2.50

LONICERA . Honeysuckle

BUSH OR UPRIGHT FORM

These plants are vigorous growers, free bloomers, and are readily cultivated. To keep shapely plants which will give a maximum of blossom, they should be pruned severely and old wood removed directly after flowering every year.

Lonicera fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). 8 ft. Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented pinkish white flowers, which appear in January. The plant continues to bloom for a long time.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$.65	\$ 5.50
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50
18 to 24 in.	.35	3.00

MERATIA . Calycanthus

Meratia praecox (Oriental Sweet Shrub). 10 ft. A Japanese shrub producing exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers, usually about January 1, and lasting for about four weeks. The



Crape Myrtle

flowers appear before the leaves, and when in full bloom it is a most pleasing plant. It blooms at a period when our gardens are destitute of flowers.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$ 1.50	\$12.50
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	9.00
2 to 3 ft.	.65	6.00
18 to 24 in.	.50	4.50
12 to 18 in.	.35	3.00

PHILADELPHUS . Mock Orange

Philadelphus Virginal. 4 to 6 ft. A handsome, new, vigorous-growing shrub with large, semi-double, fragrant flowers, sometimes 2½ inches across, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May. Also blooms during the summer.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.60	\$ 5.00
18 to 24 in.	.50	4.00

PRUNUS

Prunus glandulosa glabra albiplena (Double White-flowering Almond). 4 to 6 ft. A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing in early spring, before the leaves appear, a mass of small, double, white flowers. One of the best early-flowering shrubs.

P. glandulosa trichostyla sinensis (Double Pink-flowering Almond) 4 to 6 ft. Same as the Double White-flowering Almond, except the flowers are pink. Very beautiful.

	Each
Above two varieties:	
2 to 3 ft.	\$.85

18 to 24 in.

Prunus mume (Japanese Apricot). 4 to 6 ft. In January the tree is literally covered with a mass of double pink blossoms, making a most conspicuous tree for a lawn. Very scarce.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 1.00
2 to 3 ft.	.75

P. triloba plena (Double Flowering Plum). 8 to 12 ft. A native of China; early-flowering ornamental shrub. Delicate pink, double flowers. Blooms April 1.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.00
18 to 24 in.	.75

PUNICA . Pomegranate

Valuable summer-flowering, tall-growing shrubs, perfectly hardy in the South. Flowers are produced in great profusion early in May and last almost during the entire summer. Foliage bright, lustrous green. Very conspicuous and desirable. Prune in late winter, as blossoms are made on current year's growth.

Punica granatum alba. 6 ft. Double; white.

P. granatum rubra. 6 ft. Beautiful, double, red flowers.

P. granatum variegata. 6 ft. Sometimes red and variegated double blooms will appear on the same plant.

	Each	10
All Punicas:		
4 to 5 ft., well branched	\$.60	\$ 5.00
3 to 4 ft., well branched	.50	4.00
2 to 3 ft., branched	.35	2.50

SALIX . Pussy Willow

Salix discolor. 8 ft. The well-known Pussy Willow, with silky catkins which precede the leaves in early spring. 18 to 24 in., 30 cts. each; \$2.50 for 10

SALVIA . Autumn Sage

Salvia greggii (Autumn Sage). 4 ft. A native of western Texas, and is, therefore, extremely hardy. It can stand zero weather and resists drought. Carmine flowers come in early spring and continue until frost. Effective for massing.

	Each	10
3-yr., heavy	\$.50	\$ 4.00
2-yr., heavy	.35	3.00

You Will Have Satisfaction and Pleasing Results When You Buy from Fruitland.



Philadelphus, Virginal

SPRING-BLOOMING SPIREAS

To keep shapely plants which will give a maximum of blooms, they should be pruned severely, and old wood removed directly after flowering every year.

Spiraea prunifolia plena (Double Bridal Wreath). 4 to 8 ft. A beautiful early-blooming variety, with small, double white flowers. Commences to bloom in early March.

S. reevesiana (Reeves Single). 4 to 8 ft. Produces large clusters of single white flowers, covering the entire bush.

S. reevesiana lanceata (Reeves Double). 4 to 8 ft. Large, round clusters of double white flowers cover the entire plant. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks.

S. vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea). A graceful shrub growing 6 to 8 ft. in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. One of the most popular Spireas.

Above four Spireas: Each 10
4 to 5 ft., well branched \$.50 \$ 4.50
3 to 4 ft., well branched40 3.50
2 to 3 ft.25 2.00

S. thunbergi (Thunberg Spirea), 4 to 6 ft. A beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. In autumn the leaves assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

Each 10
2½ to 3 ft. \$.60 \$ 5.00
2 to 2½ ft.45 4.00
18 to 24 in.35 3.00
12 to 18 in.25 2.00

FRUITLAND SPECIAL OFFER

Spiraea thunbergi 18 to 24 in.
 Spiraea vanhouttei, 3 to 4 ft.
 Cydonia japonica, 2 to 3 ft.
 Exochorda, 2 to 3 ft.
 Jasminum nudiflorum, 2 to 3 ft.
 Lagerstroemia, 2 to 3 ft.
 Weigela, 2 to 3 ft.

All Seven
for
\$2.75

Regular Value \$3.20

PERPETUAL-BLOOMING SPIREAS

Spiraea, Anthony Waterer, 3 to 5 ft. A remarkably free-flowering shrub with upright branches. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. Flowers rose colored. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom the entire season. Makes a low-growing hedge.

S. billardi (Billiard Spirea). 4 to 6 ft. A tall-growing variety. Flowers bright pink, produced in long, dense panicles. Commences to bloom in May and lasts throughout the summer. Very showy.

S. froebelii (Froebel Spirea). 3 to 5 ft. Fine, free-growing sort. Rosy colored flowers, produced last of April in large, flat heads. The young foliage is tinted dark red.

S. japonica ovalifolia (White Japanese Spirea). 3 to 5 ft. Flowers white. Commences to bloom early in April. Dwarf growth.

Above four Spireas:	Each	10
4-yr., extra heavy	\$.50	\$ 4.00
3-yr., extra heavy	.35	3.00
2-yr., extra heavy	.25	2.00

STACHYURUS

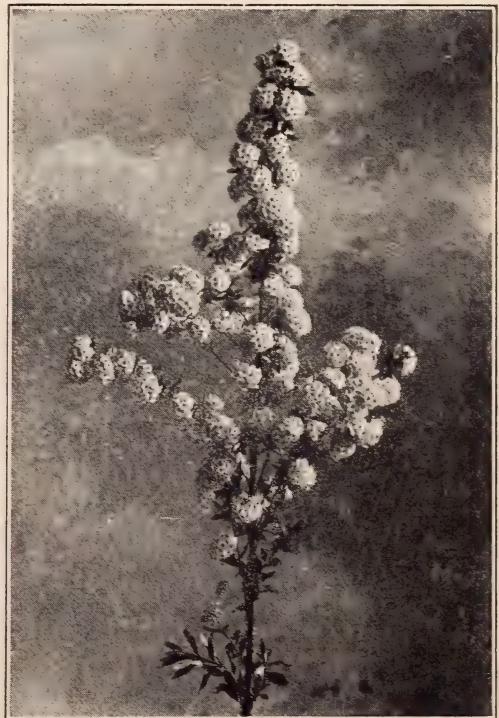
Stachyurus praecox. 12 ft. Flowering shrub from Japan producing bell-shaped yellow flowers in racemes to 3 inches long. Greenish yellow fruit. Blooms in February and March.

18 to 24 in.	Each	\$.75
12 to 18 in. ....		.50

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa (Cutleaf Stephanandra). 3 ft. A very graceful and desirable shrub, with spreading, drooping branches. Leaves serrated. White flowers in soft feathery racemes are produced in May.

2 to 3 ft.	Each	10
	\$.35	\$ 3.00



Spiraea reevesiana



FRUITLAND NURSERIES—Augusta, Georgia

SYMPHORICARPOS

Snowberry

Symporicarpos chenaulti. 3 ft. The most desirable Snowberry. Graceful; compact; small foliage. Bears fruit of white to pink color.

S. racemosus (Common Snowberry). A very graceful shrub, growing 4 to 6 feet tall, with slender drooping branches. Flowers white, followed by clusters of white berries which remain upon the plant for months.

S. vulgaris (Coralberry). 4 ft. A native shrub growing naturally from New York to Texas. Purplish red berries, produced in great profusion, remain upon the plant all winter, making it especially desirable for landscape planting.

All *Symporicarpos*:

	Each	10
3-yr.	\$.50	\$ 4.00
2-yr.	.25	2.00

SYRINGA . Lilac

Syringa persica lacinata (Cutleaf Persian Lilac). 6 ft. Foliage finely cut. Light purple blossoms in April have the customary lilac odor. Not attacked by diseases or insects.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$ 4.50
18 to 24 in.	.35	3.00

VIBURNUM . Snowball

Viburnum opulus sterile (Common Snowball). 8 ft. Large, globular clusters of white flowers in early April. An old favorite.



Spiraea frøbeli

FRUITLAND SPECIAL OFFER

| <i>Spiraea thunbergi</i> , 12 to 18 in.	\$ 0.25
| <i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i> , 2 to 3 ft. ....	.25
| <i>Cydonia japonica</i> , 18 to 24 in. ....	.35
| <i>Exochorda</i> , 18 to 24 in. ....	.35
| <i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i> , 18 to 24 in. ....	.40
| <i>Lagerstroemia</i> , 18 to 24 in. ....	.35
| <i>Weigela</i> , 18 to 24 in. ....	.25
Regular price	\$ 2.20

All Seven
for
\$1.85

V. tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). 8 ft. A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks.

All Viburnums:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., branched	\$.50	\$ 4.00
18 to 24 in., branched	.35	3.00

VITEX . Chaste or Hemp Tree

Vitex agnus castus (Lilac Chaste Tree). 10 ft. This is a valuable shrub or medium-tall tree, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time. Flowers blue, on long spikes.

V. agnus castus alba (White Chaste Tree). 10 ft. Same as above, but with white flowers.

V. negundo incisa. 10 ft. A Chinese shrub of graceful habit, with coarsely serrate foliage and terminal spikes of pale blue flowers.

All Vitex:	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$ 4.00
18 to 24 in.	.35	3.00

WEIGELA . Diervilla

Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are among the best of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

Weigela hybrida candida (Snow Weigela). 6 ft. Pure white. Excellent.

W. hybrida, Eva Rathke. 6 ft. Flowers deep carmine-red. Profuse bloomer and continues in bloom for a long time.

W. hybrida, Mt. Blanc. 6 ft. Blooms similar to Candida, except that flowers at first are white, later turning to light pink.

W. rosea (Pink Weigela). 6 ft. Flowers are light pink. Compact grower; free bloomer.

W. rosea variegata. 6 ft. Flowers pink. Foliage white and green variegated.

All Weigelas:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$.50	\$ 4.50
2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00
18 to 24 in.	.25	2.00

A LIST OF SHRUBS AND THEIR USES

Low growing Deciduous Shrubs for Foundation Planting

Hydrangea paniculata	Salvia greggi	Spiraea thunbergii
lata grandiflora	Spiraea frøbeli	Symporicarpos
Hypericum	Spiraea Anthony	Symporicarpos vulgaris

Medium and Tall-growing Varieties for Massing in Corners and Backgrounds

Buddleia	Hibiscus	Spiraea
Callicarpa	Lonicera	Syringa (Lilac)
Deutzia	Philadelphus	Viburnum
Exochorda	Punica (Pomegranate)	Weigela
Forsythia		

Varieties Especially Valuable for Fruit and Flowers		
Callicarpa	Cydonia japonica	granate)
Calycanthus	Lonicera	Symporicarpos
Chionanthus	Punica (Pomegranate)	Vitex

Have Your Planting Well Planned.



ORNAMENTAL TREES For Shade, for Color and for Beauty

Protection from the sun is demanded in our Southern climate. Most of the Ornamental Trees provide such shade for the home-grounds, and their spreading branches shelter the passer-by on the street and highway. They are needed as a border for the lawn and to frame the views from the windows of the house. Shade trees protect against high winds, furnish privacy to the home, and screen out undesirable views. The figures after each name denote ultimate height of plant.

ACACIA (Mimosa). See Albizia.

ALBIZZIA . Mimosa

Albizia julibrissin (Acacia julibrissin: Silk Tree.) 20 ft. A rapid-growing tree with spreading branches and a low, flat-topped head. Foliage fine and feathery. The large heads of pink flowers are borne at tips of branches the middle of May and continue for several weeks.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft., heavy	\$ 2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.40	3.00	
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00	



Aleurites fordii

ALEURITES . Tung-oil Tree

Aleurites fordii. 30 ft. A medium-sized tree indigenous to central China. The rather large, pinkish white flowers, which appear in large numbers in April, with the broad, handsome, green leaves following, make the tree a valuable ornamental. It thrives best in well-drained and sand-clay loams. The tree is reported to live to the age of thirty years or more. Its apple-like fruits contain several large nut-like seeds which yield the valuable tung-oil or China wood oil of commerce, used extensively in paints and varnishes.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 1.25	\$10.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	.75	6.50
4 to 5 ft. ....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00

AMYGDALUS . Flowering Peach

During March the Flowering Peaches are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored, double flowers. These trees cannot be too highly recommended for early spring blooming. Perfectly hardy, thriving in any soil in which other Peaches grow.

Amygdalus persica albo-plena. 12 ft. White; double.

A. persica carnea flore-plena. 12 ft. Pink; double.

A. persica rubro-plena. 12 ft. Red; double.

All Amygdalus:	Each	10
1-yr., 4 to 5 ft., extra heavy	\$.85	\$ 8.00
1-yr., 3 to 4 ft., well branched	.65	6.00

CERCIS . American Redbud

Cercis canadensis. 30 ft. A fast-growing, round-headed tree with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. The last of March,

before the foliage appears, the tree is covered with a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$ 1.50	\$10.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.00	9.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	.50	4.50
4 to 5 ft. ....	.35	3.00

CERASUS (Flowering Cherry). See Prunus.

CORNUS . Dogwood

Cornus florida (Flowering Dogwood). 25 ft. The native, large, white-flowering Dogwood. A most effective plant for the lawn.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$ 1.50	\$12.50
4 to 5 ft., well branched	1.00	9.00
3 to 4 ft., well branched ....	.75	6.50
2 to 3 ft., branched ....	.50	4.50

C. florida plena (Double White-flowering Dogwood). 25 ft. A form of the White-flowering Dogwood, with double flowers. Very attractive. 18 to 24 in., \$1.25 each.

C. florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). 25 ft. Similar to the White-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of blooms, making it a most effective tree for single specimens on the lawn, and for mass planting with a background of tall evergreens. It is considered one of our outstanding flowering trees.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 3.00	
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	
18 to 24 in.	1.00	

GINKGO . Maidenhair Tree

Ginkgo biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia). 60 ft. Beautiful and interesting tree from Japan, of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of the maidenhair fern. One of the most desirable shade trees and popular for street and avenue planting as it is free from disease and insect pests. Considerably used in Washington, D. C.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$ 3.00	
6 to 8 ft.	2.00	\$17.50

FRUITLAND GROWN TREES ARE BETTER

It pays to plant our nursery-grown trees instead of trees dug up in the woods. Our trees have well-developed tops and roots. They look well and grow well, which cannot be said of the spindly forest seedlings.



Albizia Julibrissin

Shade and Ornamental Trees Add to the Healthful Conditions of Your Property, as Well as Adding Beauty.

KOELREUTERIA Golden Rain Tree

Koelreuteria paniculata. 25 ft. An ornamental shade tree from China. The leaves are broad and flat, coarsely toothed on the edges, and carried in flat heads. When the foliage first opens in spring it is dull red, later turning to dark green. The latter part of May large clusters of yellow flowers are produced for about three weeks—completely covering the head of the tree. The flowers are followed by round seed-pods, making the tree attractive after the bloom disappears.

Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 1.00
5 to 6 ft. ....	.75
4 to 5 ft. ....	.50
	4.00



Koelreuteria.

"I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man live in it so that his place is proud of him."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



Texas Umbrella Tree

Liquidambar formosiana. (Chinese Sweet Gum.) Excellent shade tree. Related to native Sweet Gum, but foliage is different in shape and wine-colored when young. New shoots are produced over a long season, making the coloring very attractive.

Each	10	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 3.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.35	3.00	

LIRIODENDRON . Tulip Poplar

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree). 80 ft. A magnificent, rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape. Foliage broad and glossy. Flowers yellowish green, tulip-shape. Valuable for street and lawn planting and for lumber. Needs severe pruning when transplanting.

Each	10	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$ 2.00	\$ 17.50	\$ 12.50
8 to 10 ft.	1.50		

MAGNOLIA

M. acuminata (Cucumber Tree). 100 ft. Beautiful native pyramidal tree with very large bluish green leaves about 10 inches long. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10.

Magnolia liliiflora (Chinese Purple Magnolia). 25 ft. Makes a small tree of compact growth. Large, purple and white flowers are produced in great profusion the latter part of March, and scattering blooms the entire summer.

M. liliiflora nigra (Purplish Red Magnolia). 25 ft. Flowers several shades darker than *M. liliiflora*. A free bloomer, commencing in March and blooming spasmodically during the entire summer.

Above two Magnolias: Each
3 to 4 ft. \$ 3.00
2 to 3 ft. 2.00
18 to 24 in. 1.50

M. soulangiana (Soulange's Magnolia). 25 ft. Flowers large, cup-shaped, white, more or less suffused with pink, borne in March.

FRUITLAND SPECIAL OFFER

1 <i>Amygdalus</i> , 3 to 4 ft.	\$ 0.65
1 <i>Cornus florida</i> , 3 to 4 ft. ....	.75
1 <i>Malus</i> , 2 to 3 ft. ....	.75
Regular price	\$ 2.15

All Three
for
\$2.00

MELIA . China Tree
Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. (Texas Umbrella Tree.) 25 ft. A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a denser spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. A most desirable tree of rapid growth. Blooms in April.
Each 10 100
6 to 7 ft., heavy, branched. \$2.00 \$17.50 \$150.00
5 to 6 ft., well branched. 1.50 12.50 100.00

Ornamental Trees Add Beauty to Every Home.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



MORUS . Mulberry

Morus alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry). 10 ft. A beautiful and hardy tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Desirable for lawns, parks and cemeteries. 3 to 7 ft. stems, 2-yr. heads, 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10.

NYSSA . Black Gum

Nyssa sylvatica (Tupelo; Sour or Black Gum). 80 ft. A native tree of robust habit, growing naturally from Maine to Texas. Leaves dark, shining green, in autumn assuming tones of red and scarlet, which makes it most desirable. Fruit dark blue.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$ 2.00	\$17.50	
5 to 6 ft.	1.50	12.50	
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	9.00	

OAK. See *Quercus*.

PLATANUS . Plane Tree

Platanus occidentalis (American Plane Tree; Sycamore). 80 ft. The well-known variety extensively used for street and park planting, especially where there is smoke.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft.	\$ 2.50	\$22.50	\$200.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.00	8.50	75.00

POPULUS . Poplar

Populus nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). 40 to 50 ft. The well-known Italian variety. A tall, pyramidal, compact, and rapid-growing tree, extensively planted in the southern part of Europe. Very desirable where a formal effect is wanted. *P. simoni fastigiata* (Simon Poplar). 40 to 50 ft. A remarkable variety of the small-leaf Chinese Poplar. Of pyramidal habit, resembling the Lombardy, but making a more pleasing impression. A rapid grower.

All Populus:	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft.	\$.75	\$ 6.50	\$55.00
6 to 8 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00
5 to 6 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00



Weeping Mulberry

PRUNUS . Flowering Cherry and Plum

Prunus avium plena (Double-flowering Cherry). 10 to 20 ft. In early spring it produces a wealth of double, pure white flowers which are frequently so numerous that they conceal the branches. Flower resembles a miniature rose.

All Prunus:	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft.	\$ 1.00	\$ 8.50	
3 to 4 ft.	.75	6.50	

P. cerasifera pissardi (Purple-leaf Plum). 10 to 20 ft. The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather and its leaves last until mid-winter. We cannot endorse it too highly. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10.

P. pendula rosea (Japanese Weeping Cherry). 10 to 20 ft. In early April the pendulous branches are covered with single, rose-pink flowers in clusters, and the tree is literally a mass of blooms. The flowers appear before the leaves begin to unfold. A most desirable variety. 5 to 6 ft., \$3 each.

QUERCUS . Oak

All of our Oaks have been several times transplanted and, therefore, have a good root system. Oaks must be severely pruned when transplanted, otherwise there is danger of the tree dying.

Quercus alba (White Oak). 50 to 80 ft. A beautiful variety with spreading branches, broad, open head, and light gray bark. The foliage assumes a deep purple tint in fall. One of our finest Oaks, and very desirable for street and lawn planting.

Q. nigra (Water Oak). 50 to 80 ft. Too well known to need description.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). 50 to 80 ft. Tree shapely and symmetrical. Leaves are a beautiful shade of green, in autumn turning to a brilliant scarlet. One of the most desirable trees for street and avenue planting.

Q. phellos (Willow Oak). 50 to 80 ft. A graceful variety with narrow lanceolate leaves, resembling those of the willow. Well-known native tree, but extremely difficult to secure.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). 50 to 80 ft. Hardy from New Jersey to Florida and Texas.

All Quercus:	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$ 2.50	\$22.50
6 to 8 ft.	1.50	12.50
5 to 6 ft.	1.00	9.00



Japanese Magnolia

Plant More Trees for Flowers and Shade.

SALIX . Willow

Salix babylonica (Babylon Weeping Willow). 40 ft. The well-known variety.

S. japonica (Japanese Weeping Willow). 40 ft. An improvement on *S. babylonica*, as it puts out its leaves about ten days later in the spring, thus protecting it from the injuries of late frost.

All *Salix*:
 6 to 8 ft., heavy Each 10
 5 to 6 ft., heavy75 6.50
 4 to 5 ft., heavy50 4.00

TAXODIUM . Bald Cypress

Taxodium distichum (Bald Cypress). 80 ft. A tall-growing

tree with a broad, pyramidal-shaped head and fine, feathery foliage.

Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$ 2.50
3 to 4 ft.	.75

TULIP TREE. See *Liriodendron*.

ULMUS . Elm

Ulmus pumila (Dwarf Asiatic Elm). 50 ft. Introduced from China. Rapid grower and far superior to *U. americana*. Very hardy and disease-resistant.

Each	
5 to 6 ft.	.75

UMBRELLA CHINA. See *Melia*.

WILLOW. See *Salix*.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS — Give Color-Tones the Whole Year

MODERN home-plantings cannot be considered as complete—or hardly begun—if they do not contain a liberal supply of Broad-leaved Evergreens. They are needed for the green foliage which gives color all the year, especially in winter when warmth and color are demanded. There is need for them in all plantings, particularly in the outdoor living-room where they lay great claim to everyday beauty.

We have an unusually large collection of Broad-leaved Evergreens. The plants are frequently transplanted, carefully pruned, and given plenty of space to develop into stately, vigorous, and healthy specimens. Some varieties do not transplant successfully from the open ground, and therefore these are carefully grown in pot-form, thus assuring success when removed to your home.

The figure after each name denotes ultimate height of plant.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora (Glossy Abelia). 6 to 8 ft. One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory Broad-leaved Evergreens. Pinkish white blossoms produced all summer. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia, and has been grown successfully in sheltered positions in Massachusetts. Even when partially killed back, young shrubs flower profusely the same season.

Each 10

3 to 4 ft., specimens	\$.75	\$ 6.50
2 to 3 ft., strong, from open ground	.60	5.00
18 to 24 in., strong, from open ground	.40	3.50
12 to 18 in., strong, from open ground	.25	2.00

ACACIA . Opopanax

Acacia farnesiana (Sweet Acacia). 20 ft. A popular Southern plant, with thorny branches and very small leaflets. The fragrant flowers, which look like yellow balls, are produced freely in February and March. A popular northern greenhouse plant, where it blooms freely all winter. Strong, potted plants, \$1 each.

ARBTUS . Strawberry Tree

Arbutus unedo. 10 ft. A beautiful evergreen producing white, bell-shaped flowers in the summer, followed in the winter by orange and red fruits that resemble strawberries.

18 to 24 in.	\$.200	
12 to 18 in.	1.00	

ASPIDISTRA

Aspidistra lurida (Common Aspidistra). 2 ft. A fine evergreen plant with broad leaves. Does especially well in house or on porch. Requires little attention or light.

Each

8 to 10 leaves	\$.75	
4 to 7 leaves	.50	



A view of some of our Broad-leaved Evergreens

AUCUBA . Gold-Dust Tree

This beautiful plant is not sufficiently appreciated. In the open ground it gives the best results if planted in a shaded situation, in a somewhat moist, though rich, well-drained soil. Aucubas are especially desirable for city gardens as they are seldom injured by smoke or noxious gases. These plants are also largely used for vases, urns and window-boxes. Hardy at Washington, D. C.

Aucuba japonica (Japanese Aucuba). 8 ft. A strong-growing variety with large, dark glossy leaves.

Each	10
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2 to 2½ ft.	\$ 1.50	\$12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.25	10.00
12 to 18 in.	1.00	9.00

A. japonica variegata (Gold-Dust Tree). 8 ft. Leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinieres, window-boxes, and mass planting. 10 to 12 in., \$1 each; \$8 for 10.

AZALEA

Azalea amoena (Early Amoena). 4 ft. A dwarf-growing variety, producing small, claret-colored blooms. Excellent for a low hedge or for massing. Hardy at New York.

Each	10
------	----

2 to 3 ft.	\$.250	
18 to 24 in.	2.00	
15 to 18 in.	1.25	\$10.00
12 to 15 in.	1.00	8.50
10 to 12 in.	.75	6.50
8 to 10 in.	.50	4.00

AZALEA INDICA . Indica Azaleas

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in the open ground in the South, and by carefully selecting varieties a continuous supply of blooms may be had from January to May.

Place Your Order Early While Our Assortment Is Complete.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

FRUITLAND SPECIAL OFFER

I Abelia. 18 to 24 in.	\$.40
I Ligustrum japonicum. 18 to 24 in.	1.00
I Nandina domestica. 15 to 18 in.	1.25
I Pyracantha coccinea lalandi. 18 to 24 in.	1.25
I Pittosporum tobira. 15 to 18 in.	1.50
Regular Price	\$ 5.40

All Five
for
\$ 4.95

AZALEA INDICA—Continued

Planted in masses of solid or well-contrasting colors, a pleasing effect is secured.

To get the best results, Azaleas should be planted in a slightly shaded location, and particular attention should be given to protecting them from the hot afternoon sun. The soil should contain an abundance of leaf-mold, peat, and sand, and should be well drained. Azaleas will not succeed in limestone soil. Mulching with decayed leaves, preferably those of hardwood trees, is a distinct advantage. If the plants are grown in pots they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins; keep the plants sheltered for a few days and then plunge the pots into the open ground in a shady situation.

Native host plants and a lack of water will subject Azaleas to attacks of red spider and lace fly. These insects usually hatch in May, and the plant should be sprayed with Black-Leaf 40 at the rate of 2 teaspoonfuls to 1 gallon water, and 2 to 3 teaspoonfuls of soapsuds to each gallon to act as a spreader. If the plants are seriously infested, spray at intervals of ten days, but usually a spraying in May and again in September will control the pests. Be sure that the underside of the leaf is thoroughly wet with the material. Immediately after new growth begins in spring, a few leaves will have "apples" on them; these cause no material damage, but should be picked off.

Peat is a splendid mulch for Azalea-beds, as it retains the moisture. No cultivation is required, for the roots are very near the surface of the soil.

We offer several thousand Indica Azaleas in about 50 varieties, and in the sizes here indicated. These are unnamed, but the colors include crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, white, and many exquisitely variegated, mottled, and striped specimens. They include single-flowering varieties only. Height from 4 to 6 feet.

Coccinea Major. Medium. One of the deepest reds. Late. **Criterion and Cavendishi.** Blossoms are constant pink and white variegated. In habit of growth and time of blossoming they are the same as Iveryana. All are very hardy.

Croemina. Tall: early; soft pink. **Duke of Wellington.** Rather tall, but compact growth. Blossoms a soft salmon-pink. Late.

Fields White. Tall: early flowering; pure white. Hardy. This variety in 6 to 8 in. size only.

Formosa and Phoenicea. Both tall-growing, midseason Azaleas with lilac-colored blossoms. Formosa is the hardier and larger flowered of the two, and is, perhaps, the handsomest. For the amateur just beginning with Azaleas, we would suggest Formosa, and **Vittata Fortunei**, which is, perhaps, the oldest of the Azaleas introduced in America. Very early and hardy. Stands full sun. Tall-growing. As variable in colors as Iveryana.

George Franc. Of medium growth and very compact. Immense blossoms of lovely pink. Early.

Iveryana. One of the older varieties. Rather dwarf, but compact. The colors are most variable—soft pinks, pink and white, and solid white blossoms may be had on the same plant.

Mme. Dominique Vervaine. Tall-growing white, with deep pink throat. Late. Very good.

Rosea Purpurea. Tall: deep pink or red. Midseason.

Violacea Rubra. Tall: wine-red, late-blooming variety.

In addition to this select list of varieties, we grow in limited quantities all of the varieties which are satisfactory in this latitude, and invite requests for varieties not listed above.

Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$ 1.00
8 to 12 in.	.60
6 to 8 in.	.35
	\$ 8.50
	5.00
	3.00

We can also supply the following varieties of Indica Azaleas in larger sizes: Formosa, Phoenicea, Vittata Fortunei.



Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 3.00
18 to 24 in.	2.50
15 to 18 in., very bushy	17.50

Azalea kaempferi (Japanese Azalea). A beautiful variety introduced by the horticultural collector, E. H. Wilson. It is very free flowering, perfectly hardy and a most desirable addition to our collection of evergreen Azaleas. We can furnish plants in shades of pink and salmon.

Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$ 1.50
15 to 18 in.	1.00
12 to 15 in.	.75
10 to 12 in.	.50
	\$12.50
	8.50
	6.00
	4.00

AZALEA KURUME . Azalea Obtusa Varieties

Bridesmaid. Glowing salmon flowers produced in large clusters; very prominent stamens. Small, glossy green foliage.

Christmas Cheer. 4 ft. Hose-in-hose; crimson. Midseason.

Coral Bells. 4 ft. Hose-in-hose; pink. Early.

Daybreak. Pure light pink flowers in dense clusters; very free-flowering. Beautiful green foliage.

Flame. Brilliant red, with coppery suffusion; beautiful, medium-sized flowers. Glossy foliage.

Hinodegiri. 4 ft. Single; red. Late.

Hinomayo. 4 ft. Single; salmon; larger flowers than the other. Said to be not a true Kurume. Midseason.

Pink Pearl. 4 ft. Hose-in-hose; delicate apple-blossom-pink. Late.

Salmon Queen. Lovely shade of salmon-pink, with large individual flowers. Hose-in-hose type. Light green foliage.

Snow (Swan). 4 ft. Hose-in-hose; white. Midseason.

All Kurume Azaleas:

Each	10
10 to 12 in.	\$ 1.50
8 to 10 in.	1.25
6 to 8 in.	1.00
	\$12.50
	11.00
	9.00

BERBERIS . Barberry

Berberis atrocarpa. 6 ft. A very handsome, new, hardy Barberry, introduced by the horticultural explorer, E. H. Wilson. It is very densely branched and the leaves are narrow and dark green, 3 to 6 inches long. An excellent hardy Berberis, and one of the best.

B. pruinosa. 6 ft. Shapely plant, fairly fast growing, with long, spiny-toothed leaves, yellow flowers, and bluish black fruit.

All Berberis:

Each	10
18 to 24 in., well branched	\$ 1.75
15 to 18 in.	1.25
12 to 15 in.	.75

BUXUS . Box

Buxus sempervirens (Common Tree Box). 25 ft. Sheared in pyramidal form, suitable for boxes or urns.

Each

18 to 24 in.	\$2.50
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A group of *Alacea indica* (Fruitland) at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah T. Clarke, Augusta, Ga.

Evergreens Are Always in Favor for Landscape Work.



CAMELLIA JAPONICA

IT is with considerable satisfaction that we look back over the history of Fruitland Nurseries and note that we were among the pioneers in introducing the exquisite *Camellia japonica* to Southern gardens. Even today it is a common thing to find Camellias fifty to sixty years old that originally came from our nurseries. Camellias, familiarly known as "Japonicas," are important plants in Southern gardens, and Fruitland Nurseries have given special attention to propagating the older varieties, as well as selecting the desirable new introductions. At the present time we grow about 80 distinct sorts, and never before in the history of the firm have we had such a superb collection. Because of the scarcity of certain varieties we have only a few plants on hand and these are not here listed.

Should you not know the name of the variety that you wish, please send us a flower so that we may be able to indicate whether the variety is in our collection or not. We have been very successful in pleasing our customers and hundreds of orders of this kind are filled each season.

CULTURE OF CAMELLIA JAPONICA

Camellias will grow in full sun if protected for the first few summers with a lattice frame. However, an ideal place for planting is where the plants get only a half day's sun. Do not plant in full shade, as they will not blossom as freely. In planting, the holes should be dug large. If the soil is not fertile, use the following mixture: one-half good garden soil; one-fourth well-rotted cow manure; one-fourth peat or leaf-mold, well mixed. After planting, mulch with half-rotted leaves or peat. Each spring Camellias should be fertilized with well-rotted cow manure, bonemeal and Vigoro or Loma. Always keep the plants well mulched and watered. The first two summers after planting are very trying on the plants and often prove disastrous unless these two simple things are done; watering and mulching.

The foliage is sometimes attacked by a scale insect, which may be readily controlled by spraying in January with Scalecide—1 part to 15 parts water. This sometimes burns the foliage, and if this is objectionable, use Garden Volk at rate of 1 part to 40 parts in summer; 1 part to 20 parts in winter. In spraying be sure to wet the underside of leaves. These spray materials may be found on page — of our Catalog.

Group No. 1

Alba Plena. Double perfect white. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.
Chandleri Elegans. Semi-double deep pink, loose peony center. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.
Cliviana. Solid pink, peony form. 8 to 12 in. to 12 to 15 in.
Colletti Maculata. Semi-double blood red and white. 8 to 12 in. to 18 to 24 in.
Frau Minna Seidel (Pink Perfection). Double shell pink. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.
Gunelli. Semi-double deep pink, occasionally dotted white. 8 to 12 in. to 15 to 18 in.
Herme. Semi-double pink and white. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.



Camellia Japonica

Leana Superba. Large semi-double red. 8 to 12 in. to 18 to 24 in.

Mathotiana Rubra. Double, later semi-double red. 8 to 12 in. to 12 to 15 in.

Nobilissima. Semi-double, approaching loose peony white. 8 to 12 in. to 12 to 15 in.

Prince Albert. Pink and white, semi-double, approaching loose peony. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.

Prof. C. S. Sargent. Double crimson, paeonyform. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.

Sacco Vera. Double pink. 8 to 12 in. to 15 to 18 in.

Semi-Double Pink, Variety IX. 8 to 12 in. to 12 to 15 in.

Tricolor Sieboldi. Semi-double variegated. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.

24 to 30 in. Each \$4.00

18 to 24 in. 3.00

15 to 18 in. 2.50

12 to 15 in. 1.75

8 to 12 in. 1.00

Group No. 2

Althaeiflora. Semi-Double, dark crimson. 8 to 12 in. to 18 to 24 in.

Augustine Delfosse. Semi-double red and white. 8 to 12 in. to 15 to 18 in.

Candidissima. Double white. Late. 8 to 12 in. to 15 to 18 in.

Feasti. Double pink and white, sometimes solid. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.

Harlequin. Very double paeony-form, light pink and white. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.

Imbricata Rubraplena. Double deep carmine. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.

Louise Centurioni (Centiflora Alba). Double white. Late. 8 to 12 in. to 15 to 18 in.

Mme. de Strelakoff. Semi-double pink and white. 8 to 12 in. to 12 to 15 in.

Tricolor Imbricata (Bella Ramona). Double red, rose and white. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.

24 to 30 in. \$8.00

18 to 24 in. 2.50

15 to 18 in. 2.00

12 to 15 in. 1.25

8 to 12 in.75

Group No. 3

Bonomiana. Double pink and white. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.
Comte de Comer. Double white, pink streaks. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.

La Reine (Andre Spinola). Regular double red and white. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.

Lilyi. Double pink and white. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.

Mathilda. Double Paul Neyron pink. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.

Single Red. 8 to 12 in. to 12 to 15 in.

Standard. Double pink and white. 8 to 12 in. to 24 to 30 in.

24 to 30 in. Each 10

18 to 24 in. \$2.50 \$22.50

15 to 18 in. 2.00 17.50

12 to 15 in. 1.50 12.50

8 to 12 in.75 7.00

8 to 12 in.50 4.50

CAMELLIA JAPONICA . Unnamed

In addition to the named varieties, we have *Camellia japonica* labeled as to color—double Solid Red, Pink, and Variegated. These are not mediocre, but are very beautiful and satisfactory varieties. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 to \$5.00 each.

Each

2 to 2 1/2 ft., variegated only \$2.50

18 to 24 in. 2.00

15 to 18 in. 1.50

12 to 15 in. 1.00

8 to 12 in.75

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY

CAMELLIA SASANQUA

Snow on the Mountain. 10 ft. Similar to *C. japonica*, but of more rapid growth and less susceptible to scale. White flowers in October and November.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$2.50	
15 to 18 in.	2.00	
12 to 15 in.	1.50	
8 to 12 in.	1.00	

CERASUS caroliniana. See *Laurocerasus*.

CLEYERA

Clevera ochnacea (*C. japonica*). 20 ft. A slow-growing plant related to the camellias and requiring the same treatment. New foliage reddish, turning a glossy green. Small, delightfully fragrant, creamy white blossoms in June, followed by showy red fruits which are retained all winter. One of the better evergreens, and all too little used.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft. specimens	\$ 5.00	
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	\$17.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	9.00
12 to 18 in.	.50	4.00

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster franchetii. 6 ft. Evergreen in South, but not hardy in North. Pinkish flowers in clusters, followed by orange-red fruit, which is retained all winter.

C. salicifolia. 6 ft. A native of China. One of the most satisfactory tall-growing, evergreen Cotoneasters for the South. Corymbs of white flowers in April, followed by red fruits which ripen in October, make this a most striking plant.

Above two Cotoneasters: Each

18 to 24 in.	.....	\$1.25
15 to 18 in.	.....	1.00
12 to 15 in., from pots	.....	.75

C. horizontalis (Rockspray; Prostrate Cotoneaster). 3 ft. A most satisfactory spreading plant suitable for terraces, walls, and rock-gardens. Pink blossoms, followed by brilliant red fruits throughout the winter.

	Each	10
2 1/2 to 3 ft.	\$ 2.00	\$17.50
2 to 2 1/2 ft.	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.25	10.00
15 to 18 in.	1.00	9.00
12 to 15 in., from pots	.75	6.50

C. microphylla. 3 ft. A low-growing prostrate shrub. Dark green, oval leaves. Bright red fruit.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50
15 to 18 in.	1.00
12 to 15 in., from pots75

We can also supply, in limited numbers, a variety of the newer introduced Cotoneasters, such as *Lactea*, *Salicifolia floccosa*, and other scarcer kinds. If interested, we shall be glad to furnish further information.

ELAEAGNUS . Japan Oleaster

Elaeagnus pungens. 10 to 15 ft. Leaves 2 to 4 inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath; margin of leaf undulating. Creamy white, fragrant flowers produced in January. A beautiful shrub.

E. pungens *Fruitlandi*. 10 to 15 ft. A variety originated at our Nursery. Evidently a cross of *E. macrophylla* and *E. pungens simoni*. Leaves large, pointed, beautiful silvery beneath. This is a very fine addition to our broad-leaved evergreens.

E. pungens reflexa (Climbing Elaeagnus). 10 to 15 ft. Will climb to top of fences and unsightly trees, making a dense screen. Birds delight to nest in these plants. Fragrant blossoms in November, followed in March by edible red fruits.

E. pungens simoni (Simon's Oleaster). 10 to 15 ft. Foliage elongated, silvery on under side. Plant compact in growth. Fragrant blossoms in November, followed in March by edible red fruit.

E. pungens variegata. 10 to 15 ft. Leaves very light green, margin yellowish white. Produces, in March, fruit about size of Cranberry.

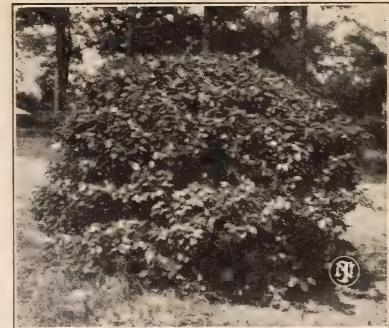
	Each	10
2 1/2 to 3 ft.	\$ 2.50	\$22.50
2 to 2 1/2 ft.	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50	12.50
15 to 18 in.	1.00	9.00

You Add Attractiveness to Any Shrub Setting With a Few Broad-leaved Evergreens.

ERIOBOTRYA Loquat; Japan Medlar

Eriobotrya japonica. 15 ft. This plant has the largest foliage of all the broad-leaved evergreens. At its best as a specimen plant where all of its beauty is brought out. Of rapid growth, free from diseases and insects, and will grow in any location.

4 to 5 ft., specimens, ea.,	\$5.00	10, \$45.00
3 to 4 ft., specimens, ea.,	\$3.00	10, \$27.50



Elaeagnus

EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus (Evergreen Burning Bush). 8 ft. Leaves dark, shining green. A fine plant for the lawn. Succeeds in almost any situation.

E. japonicus aureovariegatus (Gold-spot Burning Bush; Golden Euonymus). 8 ft. A beautiful variety, with leaves variegated green and gold. Very striking plant.

	Each	10
2 to 2 1/2 ft.	\$ 1.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00
15 to 18 in.75
12 to 15 in.50

GARDENIA . Cape Jasmine

Very popular evergreen shrub with bright, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Tennessee. They do well in almost any well-drained soil. Large, fragrant, white flowers are freely produced from middle of May until fall.

Gardenia florida. 6 ft. Very large, white, fragrant flowers in middle of May. Foliage glossy.

G. fortunei (Fortune Cape Jasmine). 6 ft. Flowers larger than those of *G. florida*.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00
12 to 18 in.75

GORDONIA . Loblolly Bay

Gordonia lasianthus. 40 ft. A fine evergreen tree with large dark green, shiny leaves. White flowers similar to the magnolias, are borne freely on young trees.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 1.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00
12 to 18 in.75

HESPERALOE

Hesperaloe parviflora. 2 ft. The so-called "Red Yucca." A native of Texas; hardy in the southeastern states. Rosy-red flowers on top of stems 3 to 4 ft. tall. Begins flowering in May. 2-yr., 50 cts.

FRUITLAND SPECIAL No. 3

| Abelia, 12 to 18 in.	\$0.35
| Azalea hinodegiri, 8 to 10 in.	1.50
| Nandina, 12 to 15 in.	1.00
| Viburnum tinus, 12 to 15 in.	1.00

\$3.45

These 4 Broad-leaf Evergreens
(retail price \$3.85), for only



FRUITLAND NURSERIES—Augusta, Georgia

ILEX . Holly

Ilex cassine angustifolia. 10 ft. An evergreen with narrow leaves and small red berries.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00
12 to 18 in.	.50

I. cornuta (Horned Holly). 12 ft. A Chinese species discovered the middle of the last century by the late Robert Fortune. Leaves shining green; usually with five sharp spines. Growth compact and pyramidal. Fruit or berries are the largest of any Holly in cultivation.

I. cornuta bufori (Buford's Holly). 15 ft. A variety of the above, with few or no spines. Of more rapid growth than the above type.

Above two Hollies: Each

15 to 18 in.	\$2.00
12 to 15 in.	1.50
10 to 12 in.	1.00

I. crenata (Japanese Holly). 4 ft. A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is very desirable for hedge-planting. Berries black.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., very bushy	\$2.00	\$17.50
15 to 18 in., very bushy	1.50	12.50
12 to 15 in., very bushy	1.00	8.50

I. integra. 10 ft. Evergreen from Japan. Oval to oblong leaves. Has black berries.

Each
12 to 15 in.....\$1.00

I. latifolia (Tarajo or Magnolia-leaved Holly). 25 ft. This is the largest foliaged of any Holly, having leaves as large and as lustrous as the Southern Magnolia, growing in the southern part of Japan to trees 50 or 60 feet tall. In cultivation it will perhaps reach half this height. Very rare.

Each
10 to 12 in.....\$1.00

I. opaca (American Holly). 30 ft. Our native Holly. Needs no description. These plants will produce berries.

	Each
4 to 5 ft., specimens	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.00

	Each
12 to 18 in., from pots	.50
18 to 24 in.	\$1.00

I. vomitoria (Yaupon). 20 ft. A native shrub with spreading branches and small, oval or oblong leaves. Most effective when planted in clumps. Each

	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$1.00
12 to 18 in.	.75

We can supply larger plants of the above Hollies in limited quantities. Write for sizes and prices.

ILLICIUM . Anise Tree

Illicium anisatum (Japanese Anise Tree). 15 ft. A handsome evergreen with broad, light green leaves which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Very desirable.

	Each
4 to 5 ft.	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.00
18 to 24 in.	1.00

	Each
12 to 18 in.	.50
18 to 24 in.	\$1.00

KALMIA . American Laurel

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel). 10 to 12 ft. A beautiful, native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape. All from open ground.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., extra-strong clumps	\$2.00	\$17.50
12 to 18 in., extra-strong clumps	1.50	12.50

LAUROCERASUS . Cherry-Laurel

Laurocerasus caroliniana (*Prunus caroliniana*; Carolina Cherry-Laurel). 20 ft. Desirable as a single specimen or for grouping, as it makes a most effective background in land-

scape work. Can also be pruned in standard, pyramidal, and other formal shapes. We offer a fine stock of thrifty, transplanted plants. As the Carolina Cherry-Laurel is difficult to transplant, it is always advisable to defoliate it and cut it back severely and it will be so treated before shipment unless B&B. All plants from open ground.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., heavy, bushy, B&B.	\$3.00	\$27.50
3 to 4 ft., heavy, bushy, B&B.	2.25	20.00
2 to 3 ft., heavy, bushy, B. R.	.75	6.50
18 to 24 in., bushy, B. R.	.50	4.50

Sheared plants:
4 to 5 ft., B&B \$8.00
3 to 4 ft., B&B 4.00
2 to 3 ft., B&B 3.00

L. officinalis (English Cherry-Laurel). 20 ft. The principal merits are great vigor and beautiful, broad, shining foliage, easy cultivation, thriving in any ordinary, good, well-drained garden soil. Not hardy north of Washington, D. C. The plants do not bloom until they are several years old, when they produce spikes of small white flowers. For massing or for single specimens, few plants possess more advantages than the English Laurel.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., very bushy	\$2.50	\$22.50
2 to 3 ft., bushy	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in., bushy	1.50	12.50
15 to 18 in., bushy	1.00	8.50
12 to 15 in., bushy	.75	6.50

LIGUSTRUM . Privet

PLEASE NOTE that heretofore *Ligustrum japonicum* and *Ligustrum lucidum* have been incorrectly named. That which was called *Japonicum* is really *Lucidum*, and that called *Lucidum* is *Japonicum*. The *Lucidum* is tall growing, and the *Japonicum* is low growing.

FRUITLAND SPECIAL No. 4

| Abelia, 18 to 24 in.	\$0.40
| Ligustrum japonicum, 18 to 24 in.	1.00
| Nandina, 15 to 18 in.	1.25
| Pyracantha coccinea lalandii, 18 to 24 in.	1.25
| Pittosporum tobira, 15 to 18 in.	1.50

These 5 Broad-leaf Evergreens
(retail value \$5.40), for only

\$4.95



Ligustrum Japonicum.

We Guarantee All Plants Shipped to Be True to Name, Vigorous and Healthy When Received.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



Ligustrum japonicum (Japanese Privet). 15 ft. A beautiful form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, thick, ovate, lanceolate, of a very dark shining green. Large heads of white flowers produced in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. Hardy at Baltimore, A most desirable variety.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft., well branched.	\$ 2.50	\$22.50
2 to 2½ ft., well branched.	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 in., well branched.	1.00	9.00
15 to 18 in., well branched, bare roots.	.75	6.50
12 to 15 in., well branched, bare roots.	.50	4.50

L. lucidum (Glossy Privet). 25 ft. A handsome, broad-leaved variety, with large, dark green leaves. Flowers produced in panicles, followed by purple berries which are retained during the winter, giving the plant a very pleasing appearance. This plant can be grown into a small tree, or trimmed into pyramidal, standard, or other forms.

L. lucidum aureum (Golden Privet). 25 ft. Same as **L. lucidum**, except that the leaves are golden.



Laurocerasus caroliniana (sheared plant) 20 ft. A vigorous-growing variety with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. In winter the large bunches of purple berries, combined with the yellow foliage, make very striking effect.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., bushy specimens	\$ 3.00	
3 to 4 ft., bushy specimens	2.00	\$17.50
2 to 3 ft., well branched	1.50	12.50

LONICERA . Honeysuckle

Lonicera belgica (Dutch Woodbine). 6 ft. Pink flowers in great profusion in spring; blooms again in late summer and continues until frost. One of our finest flowering shrubs. Of semi-climbing habit, but can be easily grown in bush form.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	\$ 6.50
18 to 24 in.	.50	4.00

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). 50 ft. The grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the Southern States, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen among evergreens when its large, white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins in the middle of April and lasts until August. Hardy at Philadelphia.

	Each	10	Each	10
6 to 8 ft....	\$ 6.50		2 to 3 ft....	\$1.25 \$10.00
5 to 6 ft....	5.00		18 to 24 in....	1.00 8.50
4 to 5 ft....	3.00		12 to 18 in.	.50 4.50
3 to 4 ft....	2.00	\$17.50	from pots ..	.50

Note. To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be removed from open-ground-grown plants, unless we are instructed to the contrary. Our Magnolias have been twice transplanted and have finely branched roots.

MAHONIA . Holly Grape

Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Holly Grape). 6 ft. A small shrub having lustrous, dark green leaves and yellow flowers followed by dark blue berries. A splendid plant.

M. bealei (Leatherleaf Holly Grape). 6 ft. A Japanese Barberry. Leaves very broad, with five pairs of leaflets. Flowers yellow, in long spikes, during the first three months of the year, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent evergreen. This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does best in a partially shaded location, where the ground is well drained. Hardy at New York in protected situations.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$ 2.50	\$22.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00	17.50
15 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50
12 to 15 in.	.75	6.50

MICHELIA . Banana Shrub

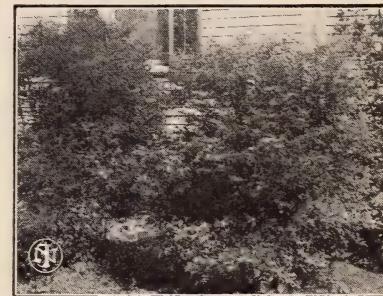
Michelia fuscata (Magnolia fuscata: Banana Shrub). 20 ft. In the South one of our most popular and desirable evergreen shrubs. From early April until June the plant produces a quantity of yellowish white flowers, edged with maroon. The banana-like fragrance is so pronounced that it is recognized several yards from the plant. A desirable conservatory shrub in the North.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., specimens	\$ 5.00	
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50	\$32.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50	22.50
18 to 24 in., from pots	2.00	17.50
15 to 18 in., from pots	1.00	9.00
12 to 15 in., from pots	.75	6.50

NANDINA

Nandina domestica

10 ft. A beautiful, upright-growing shrub, with numerous reed-like stems springing from the same root. Leaves deep, glossy green, when young tinged with red; in winter beautiful coppery tones are assumed. White flowers produced in long panicles, are followed by masses of small, bright red berries which are retained all winter. Hardy at Washington, D. C.



Nandina

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., specimens	\$ 2.25	\$20.00	\$175.00
18 to 24 in., specimens	1.50	12.50	100.00
15 to 18 in., specimens	1.25	10.00	90.00
12 to 15 in., bushy	1.00	9.00	
8 to 12 in., well branched	.75	6.50	

NERIUM . Oleander

All Neriums are practically hardy in this latitude. They are also successfully grown along the coast of southern New Jersey, but should be protected during winter. They commence to bloom the last of April and bloom throughout the summer. The Oleander is a most desirable plant for growing in tubs in conservatories. Height 15 ft.

Mme. Peyre. Very double; triple corolla; pale flesh.

Prof. Parlatore. Pink; double corolla; very fine.

Single White. Strong grower; continuous bloomer.

Double Dark Red.

Double Yellow.

Double Peachblow.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., specimens	\$ 5.00	
3 to 4 ft., well branched	3.00	\$27.50
2 to 3 ft., from pots	1.00	8.50
18 to 24 in., from pots	.50	4.50

Your Grounds Are an Important Part of Your Home.



OSMANTHUS . Olive

Osmanthus fortunei (Fortune Olive; Holly-leaf Tea Olive). 25 ft. A strikingly beautiful shrub with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves resembling the holly. In the spring and fall the plant is covered with deliciously fragrant white flowers. Without doubt this is one of the most desirable broad-leaved evergreens. Does well in most any situation, but will give best results when planted in rich soil and in partial shade.

O. fragrans (Olea fragrans; Sweet Olive; Tea Olive). 18 ft. Small, white flowers which emit a pleasing fragrance are produced in clusters. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture. As a conservatory shrub for northern florists, it will be found invaluable.

All Osmanthus:	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$ 2.50	\$22.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00	17.50
15 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50
12 to 15 in.	1.00	9.00
10 to 12 in.	.50	4.50
Osmanthus fortunei also in larger sizes as follows:	Each	
4 to 5 ft.		\$6.00
3 to 4 ft.		4.50
2½ to 3 ft.		3.00

PHOTINIA

Photinia glabra. 18 ft. Very ornamental. Can be trimmed in any shape desired. Has immense white flowers in spring, followed late in autumn by bright red foliage.

Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$ 1.00 \$ 9.00

Photinia serrulata. 20 ft. A large evergreen shrub or small tree. The new growth is reddish, turning a dark green. Foliage is densely serrate. Flowers white, in large corymbs, in early April. Very conspicuous and desirable plant.

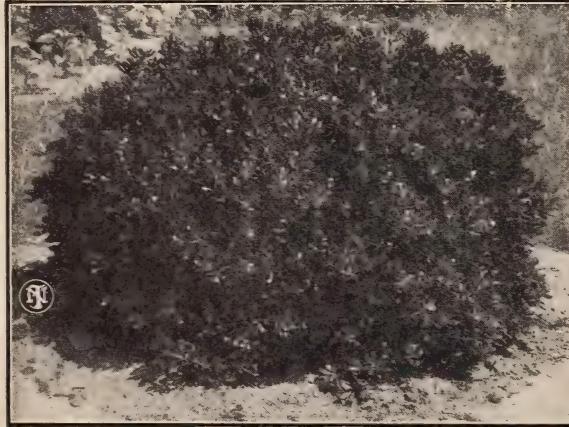
Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$ 4.00 \$37.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.00 27.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50 22.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50 12.50
12 to 18 in.	1.00 8.50

PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum tobira (Tobira Pittosporum). 10 ft. A fine, compact-growing shrub with dark green leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. Flowers yellowish white, very fragrant, produced the middle of April and last a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or massing, and can be trimmed in fanciful shapes. These plants from open ground.

P. tobira variegatum (Variegated Pittosporum). 10 ft. Similar to *P. tobira* but with leaves beautifully margined white and of dwarf habit.

All Pittosporum:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 3.50	
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	
18 to 24 in., heavy	2.00	
15 to 18 in., well branched	1.50	\$12.50
12 to 15 in., branched	1.00	8.50
10 to 12 in., branched	.75	6.50



Pittosporum tobira.

PYRACANCHA . Fire Thorn

Pyracanthas will be severely pruned before shipping, to facilitate transplanting.

Pyracantha angustifolia. 6 ft. A much-branched, spiny shrub with small, linear leaves. Rich orange-red fruit which hangs on all winter. Probably tender north of southern Ohio.

P. crenulata. 6 ft. Dense evergreen shrub having bright yellow berries instead of the scarlet fruits so common in this genus. Probably tender north of southern Ohio.

Pyracantha gibbsi. 12 to 14 ft. A fine ornamental evergreen bush, vigorous, hardy, and nearly spineless. In the autumn it bears large clusters of scarlet berries which contrast admirably with the glossy, dark green foliage. Probably tender north of southern Ohio.

P. gloria. 6 ft. A new, dwarf, spreading form of the Fire Thorn having small, light green foliage and bright orange berries. Seems to be resistant to insect and fungous diseases. Makes a satisfactory low hedge.

P. crenulata kansuensis. 4 ft. A small, evergreen shrub with fine foliage and orange-colored berries of attractive appearance. Somewhat prostrate. It grows on stony mountainsides in China, and is recommended for those parts of the United States where the winters are mild.

All preceding Pyracanthas:	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$ 3.00	\$27.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00	17.50
15 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50
12 to 15 in., open ground or pots	1.00	8.50

P. formosana (koidzumi). 6 ft. Compact and fast grower. Small leaves and large red berries. 12 to 18 in., \$1 each; \$9 for 10.

P. coccinea lalandi (Laland Fire Thorn). 15 ft. A beautiful sub-variety of evergreen Burning Bush. Covered with a profusion of white flowers in early spring, followed by bright orange berries, which hang on all winter. May be trained against walls, buildings, and over arched gateways, making a pleasing effect.

P. gibbsi yunnanensis. 6 ft. A beautiful variety similar to *P. coccinea lalandi* but of a spreading, dwarfish habit. During the winter the plants are literally a mass of bright red berries. Shining green leaves.

Above two Pyracanthas:	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 3.50	\$32.50
2½ to 3 ft.	2.50	22.50
2 to 2½ ft.	1.50	12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.25	10.00
15 to 18 in.	1.00	9.00

In addition to the above field-grown varieties, we can supply Crenulata, Gloriosa, Gibbsi, Crenulata kansuensis, Coccinea lalandi, Gibbsi yunnanensis, and Formosana from 5-in. pots at \$1 each.

QUERCUS . Oak

Quercus acuta (Japanese Evergreen Oak). 20 to 50 ft. Without doubt, this is the most beautiful Evergreen Oak ever introduced. Tree of medium growth, thriving in almost any soil.

Q. suber (Cork Oak). 20 to 50 ft. The Oak which produces the cork of commerce. Usually the first crop of cork can be taken when the tree is ten years of age. It thrives well here and is ornamental as well as useful. Keep trees well mulched until thoroughly established.

Above two Quercus:	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., open ground	\$ 2.50	\$22.50
3 to 4 ft., open ground	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 ft., from pots	1.50	
18 to 24 in., from pots	1.00	
12 to 18 in., from pots	.75	

Q. laurifolia darlington (Evergreen Darlington Oak). 20 to 50 ft. A handsome form of Evergreen or Laurel-leaved Oak. The tree is of more upright growth than the Live Oak. A magnificent species; popular wherever known.

Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$ 3.50 \$30.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.50 22.50
6 to 8 ft.	2.00 17.50
5 to 6 ft.	1.50 12.50

Note: If dug with ball of earth, an additional charge will be made. As all Evergreen Oaks are difficult to transplant, they must be defoliated and severely cut back before being set out. Keep the trees well mulched.

Each	10
6 to 8 ft., B&B	\$3.00
5 to 6 ft. B&B	2.50
4 to 5 ft., B&B	2.00

For Information, for Advice or Counsel, Write Fruitland.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



RHODODENDRON

Rhododendron catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). 5 to 10 ft. This is our native variety from the Alleghany Mountains. Travelers who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.

R. maximum (Rosebay Rhododendron). 5 to 10 ft. Native of the Alleghany Mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than *R. catawbiense*.

All Rhododendrons: Each 10
18 to 24 in. \$ 2.00 \$17.50
12 to 18 in. 1.50 12.50

Rhododendrons are recommended for the mountain sections only. They do not succeed in limestone soil.

ROSMARINUS . Rosemary

Rosmarinus officinalis. 4 ft. A shrubby evergreen with blue flowers borne in the axils of the leaves. One of the old favorites among aromatic shrubs. Very effective in a border or for planting in clumps. Will be cut back to 6 inches to facilitate transplanting.

Each 10
18 to 24 in. \$.75 \$ 6.00
12 to 18 in.50 4.00

RUSCUS . Butcher's Broom

Ruscus aculeatus. 3 ft. A unique, dwarf evergreen shrub with acute or spiny, bract-like leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Produces numerous red berries which are retained during winter. Strong plants, \$1 each.



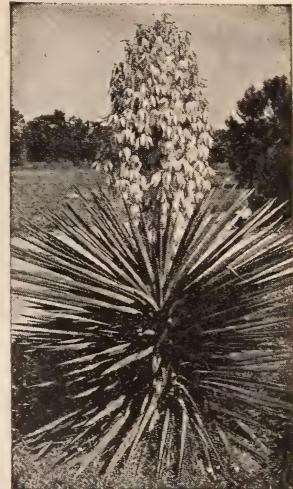
Pyracantha (Fire Thorn)

THEA . Tea Plant

Thea sinensis. 6 ft. The true Assam Tea Plant, the leaves of which are used for making the tea of commerce. This beautiful shrub produces during winter large white flowers with woolly anthers, which have a resemblance to single camellias. A very desirable, low-growing shrub.

Each 10
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$ 1.50 \$12.50
18 to 24 in. 1.25 10.00
15 to 18 in. 1.00 9.00

Your attention is invited to our new department of Flower Seeds on Pages 1 and 2. You can now get shrubs, trees, plants, and seeds from one firm, on one order.



Yucca

TRACHYCARPUS . Palm

Trachycarpus excelsa (Windmill Palm). 12 ft. A graceful and very ornamental variety. Withstands intense cold without being injured.

Each 10
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$4.00
18 to 24 in. 2.00
15 to 18 in. 1.00

VIBURNUM

Viburnum tinus (Laurustinus). 10 ft. One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs. The fragrant flowers are creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time. The buds, before opening, are bright red. A rapid grower.

Each 10
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$ 2.00 \$17.50
18 to 24 in. 1.50 12.50
15 to 18 in. 1.00 9.00
12 to 15 in.75 6.50
8 to 12 in.50 4.50

YUCCA

Yucca aloifolia (Spanish Bayonet or Dagger). 6 ft. The well-known native variety. Leaves very stiff, dagger-shaped. Flowers creamy white.

Each 10
5-yr. \$ 1.00 \$ 8.00
4-yr.75 6.00
3-yr.50 4.00

Y. treculeana (Spanish Bayonet). 25 ft. Small tree from Mexico and Texas. Has clusters of white flowers on stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long.

Each .50

FRUITLAND SPECIAL OFFER

1 Abelia, 12 to 18 in.	.....	\$0.25
1 Azalea hinodegiri, 8 to 10 in.	.....	1.25
1 Nandina, 12 to 15 in.	.....	1.00
1 Viburnum tinus, 12 to 15 in.	.....	.75
Regular Price	.....	\$3.25

One each of
These Four Shrubs

\$2.85

We Will Gladly Give You the Benefit of Our Many Years' Experience.



CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

EVERY day in the year the Evergreens have an important place in the landscape picture. In summer, the foliage enriches the color of shade trees and shrubs; in winter, when days are dull and gardens sleeping, the Evergreens show their forms and color-tones in a most appealing fashion, and when the new growth breaks in spring we know that King Winter has retreated and that the "time of the singing of birds" is at hand.

To keep Coniferous Evergreens beautiful through the years, they should be fertilized annually. The best season is in March, just before the new growth begins. Well-rotted manure is the best fertilizer to use. If this is not to be had, sheep-manure and bone-meal are very satisfactory. Keep the soil loosened. If plants are in beds, these beds should be worked up at least 6 inches from the outside of the branches. If specimen plants, make a circle at least 12 inches outside branches of plant. Keep this free from weeds and grass.

Practically all conifers may be pruned, and thus kept shapely. The only species not usually pruned are *Pinus* and *Cephalotaxus*. Shearing may be done not later than May and June, as growth is slow on certain varieties, and plant would be too formal and stiff during the winter if pruned later.

Very little spraying is necessary for Coniferous Evergreens—usually two sprayings of 16 tablespoonfuls of Fungi-Bordo and 2 teaspoonfuls of Black-Leaf 40 to each gallon of water will control the fungous and insect disease of these plants—one spraying in May or June and another in July or August.

Our conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plants have been grown one year in pots and then in the open ground and are afterwards several times transplanted, and therefore have excellent root-systems.

The figures after each name denote ultimate height of plant.



Cedrus deodara



A block of *Cedrus deodara* and other conifers.

ARBORVITAE. See *Thuja*.

BIOTA. See *Thuja*.

CEDRUS . Deodar Cedar

Cedrus deodara. 50 ft. The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. A stately tree with glaucous green foliage and feathery spreading branches. Perfectly adapted to this climate.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$ 4.00	\$35.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.50
18 to 24 in.	.75	6.50

C. libani (Cedar of Lebanon). 50 ft. This historical tree needs no introduction on account of its association with antiquity and sacred writings. It is harder than *C. deodara*. Foliage dark green, sometimes almost bluish.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.		\$4.00
4 to 5 ft.		3.00
3 to 4 ft.		2.50
2 to 3 ft.		2.00

CEPHALOTAXUS . Yew

Cephalotaxus drupacea (Japanese Yew). 4 ft. A rare and dwarf-growing Yew, almost trailing in its habit. An excellent plant for rockeries and ground-covering, or where a low, spreading effect is desired.

	Each	10
18 to 24-in. spread	\$ 2.00	\$17.50
15 to 18-in. spread	1.50	12.50
12 to 15-in. spread	1.00	9.00

C. harringtonia (*C. pendulculata*). 10 to 15 ft. Medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit. Leaves from 1 to 2 inches long, dark glossy green. A beautiful variety.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$.75	\$ 6.50
12 to 15 in.	.50	4.50

C. harringtonia fastigiata (Spiral or Korean Plum-Yew). 8 ft. Upright growing variety of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Very hardy.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$.75	\$ 6.50

CHAMAECYPARIS . Retinospora

JAPAN CYPRESS

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (*Cupressus lawsoniana*; Lawson Cypress). 20 ft. These are exceedingly valuable trees. Their habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties—some are

NOTE.—We can supply many of the conifers in larger sizes. Write for prices.

Make Our Stock and Prices Your Standard for Comparison.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



1929

Result of four years'
growth of Fruitland plants.

1933

very compact, others drooping or pyramidal. The foliage ranges from dark green to glaucous and golden tints.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 3.00	\$27.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	9.00
15 to 18 in.	.75	6.50
12 to 15 in.	.50	4.50

C. lawsoniana alumi (Blue Lawson Cypress). 12 ft. Foliage beautiful metallic silvery blue color. Branchlets flattened and very close together. A symmetrical tree, well adapted for use on the coast.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$ 2.50	\$22.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50	12.50

C. obtusa. 12 ft. Similar to *C. obtusa nana*, except that it is not dwarf in growth nor as compact.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.00	
18 to 24 in.	1.50	

C. obtusa nana (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress). 6 ft. Somewhat irregular in outline, this dwarf form of *Chamaecyparis* relieves the monotony of more formal conifers. The foliage is a rich dark green, holding its color during the entire year. In growth the tree is compact and is numbered among the best of the dwarf types. Japanese gardens use this variety for training and pruning into novel and grotesque forms.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$ 2.50	\$22.50
15 to 18 in.	1.50	12.50
12 to 15 in.	1.00	9.00
10 to 12 in.	.75	6.50
8 to 10 in.	.50	4.50

C. pisifera argentea (Silver-tipped Japan Cypress). 6 to 10 ft. A beautiful variety; ends of branches are silver tipped. Dwarf and compact growth. Very desirable.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$1.50	
10 to 12 in.	1.00	

C. pisifera filifera aurea fullerii (Retinospora fullerii aurea). 35 ft. A form of *C. pisifera filifera aurea*, but of more intense golden hue. A beautiful and rare tree.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft., compact	3.00	
4 to 5 ft., compact	3.00	

C. pisifera plumosa (Plume-like Cypress). 25 to 30 ft. A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$3.00	
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	
18 to 24 in.	1.00	

C. pisifera plumosa aurea (Golden-plumed Retinispora).

15 to 25 feet. One of the best, hardiest, and most desirable *Chamaecyparis*. Retains its color constantly and is a vigorous grower.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft., very compact	\$ 6.00	
4 to 5 ft., very compact	4.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 ft., very compact	3.00	27.50

C. pisifera squarrosa sieboldii (Siebold Retinospora; sometimes called "Biota Rosedale"). 10 to 15 ft. A rather dwarf but compact grower. Foliage bluish, changing to purplish hue in winter. An attractive and conspicuous evergreen.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 3.00	\$27.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	22.50

CRYPTOMERIA . Japan Cedar

Cryptomeria japonica. 100 ft. A great favorite in Japan. A graceful and rapid grower of regular pyramidal habit. The foliage somewhat resembles the Norfolk Island pine.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$ 4.00	\$37.50
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50

CUNNINGHAMIA

Cunninghamia sinensis (C. lanceolata; Chinese Fir). 80 ft. A beautiful tree resembling somewhat the araucaria. Leaves lance-like on horizontal branches. Rapid and symmetrical grower. Very scarce.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50	
15 to 18 in.	1.00	

CUPRESSUS . Cypress

Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis (Columnar Italian Cypress). 60 ft. This well-known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is required. It is compact and shaft-like in habit. Always plant in a dry, sunny location, as it will not stand excessive moisture.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$5.00	
6 to 8 ft.	4.00	
5 to 6 ft.	3.00	\$27.50
4 to 5 ft.	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	12.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	

FRUITLAND SPECIAL No. 5

I Cedrus deodara, 2 to 3 ft.	-\$1.00	\$2.25
I Juniperus communis, 2 to 3 ft.	1.00	
I Thuja orientalis, 2 to 3 ft.	.50	

These 3 Fine Evergreens
(retail value \$2.50), for only

We Have Been Growing Shrubs for Over 77 Years.



FRUITLAND NURSERIES—Augusta, Georgia

JUNIPERUS . Juniper

Juniperus communis (Common Juniper). 30 ft. One of the best and hardiest varieties, with spreading, erect branches. There are several forms of this Juniper, some of them forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., compact	\$ 3.00	\$27.50
3 to 4 ft., compact	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 ft., compact	1.00	9.00

J. communis ashfordi (Ashford Juniper). 10 ft. A columnar variety resembling the Irish Juniper, but broader, healthier, and longer-lived.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00

J. communis depressa. 4 ft. Branches ascend from a prostrate base; spreading habit. Foliage green.

J. communis depressa aurea. 2 ft. Dwarf, spreading Juniper with golden tint.

Above two Juniperus: Each

2 to 2½-ft. spread	\$2.00
18 to 24-in. spread	1.50
15 to 18-in. spread	1.00

J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). 8 ft. A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, conical shape, resembling a pillar of green.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.00

J. chinensis albovariegata (Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper). 10 ft. Foliage somewhat similar to *J. chinensis foemina*, but of more compact and dwarf growth. Branches beautifully variegated green and white.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00
18 to 24 in.	2.00
15 to 18 in.	1.50
12 to 15 in.	1.00

J. chinensis foemina (Chinese Juniper). 10 ft. A beautiful variety with bright green foliage, which does not change during winter. A compact grower.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$ 2.00	\$17.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50	12.50
15 to 18 in.	1.00	9.00

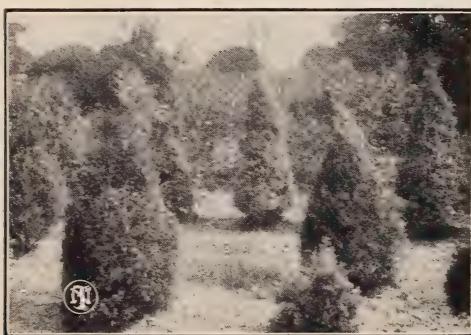
J. chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper). 6 ft. One of the most popular Junipers used in foundation planting. Branches grow at angle of about 45 degrees from the stem. It is a grayish green, summer and winter.

	Each	10
3 to 4-ft. spread, very heavy	\$ 4.00	\$37.50
2 to 2½-ft. spread	2.50	22.50
18 to 24-in. spread	1.50	12.50
15 to 18-in. spread	1.00	8.50
12 to 15-in. spread	.75	6.00

J. chinensis globosa. 3 to 4 ft. A dwarf Juniper with dark green foliage. Inclined to grow in vase-shape.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$ 2.50	
18 to 24 in.	2.00	
15 to 18 in.	1.00	\$ 8.50
12 to 15 in.	.75	6.00

J. chinensis stricta. 10 to 12 ft. A compact, slow-growing,



Chamaecyparis and Juniperus in the nursery row.



Chamaecyparis obtusa nana.

conical-shaped, grayish green plant. Desirable for low-growing formal effects.

	Each
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00
15 to 18 in.	1.50
12 to 15 in.	1.00

J. oblonga (Nepaul Juniper). 10 ft. Upright habit, with slender, diverging, and recurving branches. Can be sheared in different shapes.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft., compact	\$ 5.00	
4 to 5 ft., compact	4.00	\$37.50
3 to 4 ft., compact	3.00	25.00

J. sabina (Savin Juniper). 4 ft. Dwarf, trailing variety. Very desirable for rock-gardens.

	Each	10
2 to 3-ft. spread	\$ 2.00	\$17.50
18 to 24-in. spread	1.50	12.50
15 to 18-in. spread	1.00	9.00
12 to 15-in. spread	.75	6.00

J. tamariscifolia (Tamarix-leaved Juniper). 2 ft. A dwarf, almost trailing variety of great merit. Foliage glaucous green. Valuable for rockeries, slopes, or where a trailing effect is desired.

	Each	10
15 to 18-in. spread	\$ 1.50	\$12.50
12 to 15-in. spread	1.00	8.50

J. squamata (Trailing Juniper). 3 ft. A hardy variety of merit. Foliage glaucous green. A most valuable plant for rockeries, slopes, or where a trailing effect is desired.

	Each
18 to 24-in. spread	\$2.00
15 to 18-in. spread	1.50
12 to 15-in. spread	1.00

J. virginiana (Red Cedar). 50 to 60 ft. Our native Cedar. Compact and symmetrical. Light green foliage.

	Each
6 to 7 ft.	\$6.00
5 to 6 ft.	4.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.00

LIBOCEDRUS . Incense Cedar

Libocedrus decurrens (California White Cedar). 75 ft. A native of the west coast of the United States. It forms a compact column of lustrous foliage which holds its dark green color all the year. The bark is a bright cinnamon-red. For a specimen tree, or to give height to a large group, it is without a superior.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$ 4.00	
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	\$27.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50

We Give in Every Purchase the Best Your Money Can Buy.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



PINUS . Pine

Pinus excelsa (Bhotan Pine). 15 ft. Resembles the White Pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir."

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$ 4.50	\$42.50
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	22.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	9.00
12 to 15 in.	.50	4.50

THUJA . Arborvitae

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Thuja occidentalis globosa (American Globe Arborvitae). 4 ft. A dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth.

T. occidentalis pumila (Booth Arborvitae). 4 ft. Because of compact growth, this dwarf Thuja is useful in formal plantings. The bright green foliage grows in a globe-like form.

Above two Thujas: Each 10

18 to 24 in.	\$ 1.50	\$12.50
15 to 18 in.	1.00	8.50
12 to 15 in.	.50	4.50

T. occidentalis plicata (Lobb's Arborvitae). 15 to 25 ft. Tall, compact grower. Foliage glossy green. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.	\$ 2.50	
18 to 24 in.	2.00	\$17.50

THUJA . Biota

ASIATIC VARIETIES

Thuja orientalis (Oriental Arborvitae). 10 to 30 ft. A beautiful conifer without the golden tint. Variable in form, but the plants we offer are very fine and will prove most satisfactory. We shear our plants several times a year and give them plenty of space to develop, insuring a compact plant.

Each 10

6 to 7 ft.	\$ 3.00	
5 to 6 ft.	2.00	\$17.50
4 to 5 ft.	1.50	12.50
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	8.50
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50

T. orientalis aurea nana (Biota aurea nana). 8 ft. Introduced many years ago by Fruitland Nurseries under the name of "Berckman's Golden Arborvitae," and today is possibly the most popular Thuja for general use in the South or in the North. The golden yellow of the foliage makes a most pleasing contrast to the deep green of other evergreens. Specimens seem to be at their best when planted in well-drained soil and because of its extreme hardiness (having stood 15

degrees below zero without damage) it may be used in almost any location. The dwarf compact habit of growth makes it ideal for small gardens, for cemetery planting, for window-boxes and for vases.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 3.50	\$32.50
2 1/2 to 3 ft.	2.50	22.50
2 to 2 1/2 ft.	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50	12.50
12 to 15 in.	.75	6.50
8 to 12 in.	.50	4.50

T. orientalis aurea pyramidalis (Golden Pyramidal Arborvitae). 25 ft. Foliage a beautiful golden tint. Its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups. Erect, symmetrical, and compact growth.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$ 4.00	\$37.50
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00

T. orientalis bakeri (Baker's Compact Arborvitae). 10 to 20 ft. A new variety, a hybrid of Rosedale Arborvitae. Stands heat and drought well. Pyramid shape, broad at base, tapering to a blunt point at top. Soft, light green foliage.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$ 2.75	\$25.00

T. orientalis bonita, 8 ft. A beautiful, broad, cone-shaped Arborvitae unequalled in richness of color and perfection of form. Makes uniformly perfect growth, every twig being placed naturally in correct position. Slow growth makes it desirable where other shrubs would over-grow. An ideal Arborvitae for the finest plantings.

	Each	10
2 to 2 1/2 ft.	\$ 2.00	\$17.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50	12.50
15 to 18 in.	1.00	9.00

T. orientalis compacta, 8 ft. A dwarf Arborvitae of compact habit similar to *T. orientalis aurea nana*, but color a bright green.

	Each	10
2 1/2 to 3 ft.	\$ 2.50	\$22.50
2 to 2 1/2 ft.	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50	12.50

T. orientalis fruitlandi, 6 ft. A green type of *T. orientalis aurea nana*. Does not change its color during winter. Dwarf.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$ 1.50	
12 to 15 in.		1.00

T. orientalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Oriental Arborvitae). 10 to 15 ft. The foliage retains its bright green color throughout the year, thus avoiding the unpleasant brownish effect of some other varieties during the winter season. This fact, coupled with its compact, upright habit of growth, makes it extremely popular for general landscape plantings.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.		\$4.00
3 to 4 ft.		3.00
2 to 3 ft.		2.00

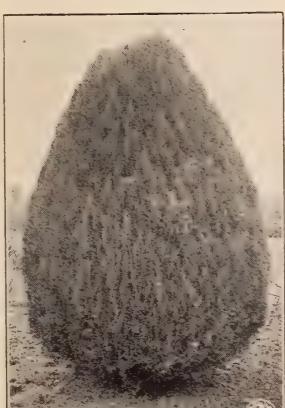
T. texana glauca (Texas Blue Arborvitae). 15 to 25 ft. A strong grower, tall and slender, with blue foliage.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.		\$4.00
4 to 5 ft.		3.00

PLANTING EVERGREENS

Nearly all plants taken from the open ground are lifted with a ball of earth around the roots. This is wrapped in moss, excelsior or burlap. Plants with burlap around the ball may be planted with the burlap left on. Before filling the hole, cut the string to loosen the burlap and release it from the ball. It need not be removed from under the plant. When moss or excelsior wrapping is about the earth ball, this wrapping must be carefully removed. In no case should the earth about the roots be disturbed. If the ball of earth falls away from the roots the plant must be defoliated and cut back. It is advisable to prune severely and defoliate such plants as Camphor, Elaeagnus, Ilex, Laurocerasus, Ligustrums, Neriums, Photinia, and Quercus.

Preparing the soil properly will give the best results. Dig holes of ample size. Place a layer of rich top soil mixed with compost in the bottom of the hole, set plant at proper depth, and fill hole half full with earth. At this point pour in water freely, but do not wash soil from roots. Allow water to settle, put in more soil and firm it about the roots; then fill up the hole. Place a mulch of well-rotted leaves to depth of from four to six inches about the plants for protection in winter and summer.



Thuja orientalis aurea nana. The most popular Thuja grown. Originated at our Nurseries, Augusta.
Thuja orientalis aurea Pyramidalis.

Buy Direct from Us and Save Money.



HEDGES Always Beautify as They Serve

HEDGES form a living wall or fence which grows in beauty from year to year. For low hedges or dividing-lines, use Abelia, Berberis, or Spirea; these are all graceful in form with beautiful foliage and flowers. For formal planting, use the Privets, Buxus, and Carolina Cherry, which are evergreens, dense and compact in growth, and easily cared for.

HOW TO PLANT A HEDGE

Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 18 inches wide by 18 inches deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, and if this is not available, bonemeal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench, about 1 inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plants back to within 4 inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of 6 to 8 inches, cut off one-half this growth, both sides and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached height and width desired. Cultivate well.

Note. Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the 100 price; not less than 400 at the 1,000 price.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora (Glossy Abelia). This beautiful broad-leaved evergreen is a very popular hedge-plant as this makes a very bushy growth. Set plants 18 to 24 inches apart. Strong plants from open ground.

100
12 to 18 in. \$17.50

BUXUS . Box

Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa (True Dwarf Box). This is the variety so extensively used in the old-time gardens for edging walks and beds. It is of very slow growth, and its ultimate height is from 4 to 5 feet. The plants should be set from 3 to 4 inches apart. We offer a superb lot of home-grown plants.

6 to 8 in.	\$15.00
4 to 6 in.	12.50
3 to 4 in., 2-yr.	10.00

LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus caroliniana (*Prunus caroliniana*). The Wild Olive or Mock Orange of the South which makes an admirable hedge-plant. Stands shearing well and is perfectly free from the depredations of insects and fungous diseases. Plants should be cut back to within 4 inches of the ground when set out. 6 to 12 in., from beds, \$5 per 100; \$45 per 1,000.

LIGUSTRUM . Privet

Ligustrum amurense (True Amur Privet). For the South it is far superior to California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amur River Privet retains its foliage throughout the entire year.

100	1000	
2 to 3 ft., well branched	\$ 8.00	\$65.00
18 to 24 in., well branched, transplanted	6.00	50.00
12 to 18 in., not transplanted	3.00	25.00

Note. To save freight, we always cut back Amur River Privet before shipping, unless instructed to the contrary. This also avoids the possibility of the plants heating, should there be delay in transit.

PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum tobira (Tobira Pittosporum). A fine shrub, with dark green leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. Plant is of compact growth. Flowers yellowish white, very fragrant, produced the middle of April and last a long time. A satisfactory hedge from Augusta southward. 10 to 12 in., \$50 per 100.

SPIRAEA

Spiraea thunbergi (Thunberg Spirea). A beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. In autumn, the leaves assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

100	
18 to 24 in.	\$25.00
12 to 18 in.	17.50

VIBURNUM

Viburnum tinus (Laurustinus). Evergreen of rapid growth; ultimate height 10 ft. Flowers creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February; very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are a bright red. 8 to 12 in., \$35 per 100.

Many Strikingly Beautiful Borders, Hedges and Foundation Plantings Can Be Achieved With the Privets.



FRUITLAND-GROWN ROSES

The Best Roses for Southern Gardens

*We can furnish budded and own root roses in varieties listed with a star opposite the name, except where description states "Budded only."

NO garden is complete without Roses; every landscape scheme should provide for them. All of the Roses described in this Catalog have been thoroughly tested. Each year we try the leading new sorts, many of which will never appear in our Catalog, as they fail to measure up to our standard. Before sending Roses to our clients we must be assured that they are good growers and free bloomers. Some Roses give better results in certain localities than others, and some forcing Roses will not stand in open ground.

Our soil is especially adapted to developing strong, sturdy, well-rooted Rose plants. In fact, Roses grown at Augusta are giving splendid results in famous Rose-gardens, South and North. Our one-year, field-grown plants equal the average two-year field-grown plants of the North and West.

ORDER ROSES EARLY

Perfect flowers cannot be had when plants are set out late in February or March, and permitted to produce blooms before they are well established. If these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall and receive proper treatment, pruning, fertilization and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint. Order early and plant early for best results.

The letter following each Rose denotes its class:

T., Tea	D.Poly., Dwarf Polyantha
H.T., Hybrid Tea	B., Banksia
H.W., Hybrid Wichuraiana	C.H.P., Climbing Hybrid
H.P., Hybrid Perpetual	Perpetual
Nois., Noisette	C.L.T., Climbing Tea
Bour., Bourbon	C.I.H.T., Climbing Hybrid
Laev., Laevigata	Tea
H.Poly., Hybrid Polyantha	Mult., Multiflora

You Can Succeed With Roses If You Follow Our Instructions

Planting. Before planting, cut out all weak growth, leaving the stoutest and most vigorous shoots. These must be cut back to within 3 to 6 inches of the ground, depending on the vigor of the plant. Dig a big hole and set the plant about an inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row, provided it is on its own roots. Budded Roses should have the budded portion set 2 to 3 inches below the level. Fill the hole half full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed. Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

Never use a spade in a Rose-bed, but use a digging-fork; this is less likely to cause injury to the roots. After the beds have been cultivated, rake the surface smooth and even. Frequent stirring of the surface is beneficial. A top-dressing of hardwood ashes is excellent.

Spraying. Aphis, thrips, black-spot, and powdery mildew are the chief Rose enemies. Aphis, or green plant-lice, attack the new growth of either the shoot or bud. Thrips work on the new growth, but usually in the flower, causing them to fail to open, turn brown and wither. Aphis may be removed by a strong stream from the hose. Both pests can be controlled by spraying with Garden Volck, using 1 part to 32 parts of water.

To kill thrip, cut off all open and partly open flowers early in the morning before spraying, and put the flowers in a bucket of water with a half-inch of kerosene floating on the surface.

Black-spot causes the leaves to turn yellow and drop off, and will be found in the dark areas of the leaves. Powdery mildew appears on young leaves and shoots. Spray with Bordeaux Mixture, or one of the prepared Bordeaux Compounds, at intervals of a week or ten days until the disease is checked.

BUSH ROSES – Specially Tested



F. R. Patzer



Maman Cochet

Alexander Hill Gray. T. Color a solid deep yellow throughout. **American Beauty.** H.P. The well-known dark pink or carmine Rose; very fragrant.

***Betty Uprichard.** H.T. A pretty combination of colors—inside delicate salmon-pink to carmine, outside glowing carmine with coppery sheen and orange suffusion. Well-formed, medium-sized flowers of good substance and sweet scented.

Cecile Brunner. H.Poly. The popular Baby Pink or "Sweetheart" Rose. Color blush, shaded light salmon-pink. Distinct and desirable. Makes a handsome miniature Rose.

***Columbia.** H.T. Pink, deepening to a glowing shade of pink as the bud opens. A peculiarity is that the shades become more intense until full maturity of flower. Blooms often measure 6 inches across.

Crusader. H.T. Blooms big, double, and a rich velvety crimson. A fine, healthy variety and vigorous grower.

Duchesse de Brabant. T. Soft, light rose, with heavy shadings. Healthy, vigorous and free flowering.

Etoile de France. H.T. Clear, velvety crimson; very fragrant.

***Etoile de Hollande.** H.T. Flower bright red, of medium size, fairly full, deliciously perfumed. Upright, vigorous plant.

***Francis Scott Key.** H.T. Double; slightly fragrant; rich, crimson.

Privet Can Be Sheared During Season, to Perfect Formality.



FRUITLAND NURSERIES—Augusta, Georgia

BUSH ROSES—Continued



Rev. F. Page Roberts



Lady Hillingdon

***Frau Karl Druschki** (White American Beauty). H.P. This is deservedly one of the most popular free blooming Roses. Flowers pure white, perfect in form. Plants strong growers, perfectly hardy everywhere. A truly magnificent Rose.

F. R. Patzer. H.T. Flowers creamy buff, with back of petals light pink, changing to orange-pink. The flowers are large, and have a pleasing tea fragrance. Plant is upright in growth, robust and hardy.

General Jacqueminot. H.P. Scarlet-crimson bud opens into a clear red bloom. Flowers of medium size borne in clusters on long stems.

***Hadley.** H.T. Deep, rich, velvety crimson. Well formed buds on long, stiff stems; very fragrant.

Helen Gould (Balduin). H.T. Rosy pink; long pointed buds. Fine.

Hoosier Beauty. H. T. Crimson-scarlet, with darker shadings. Buds of good length on stiff stems. A good grower.

J. B. Clark. H.P. The color, a deep scarlet shaded blackish crimson, is unique among Roses. Flowers large and beautifully formed.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. H.T. Best white Hybrid Tea grown. Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed.

***Killarney.** H.T. A favorite brilliant silvery pink Rose, beautiful in bud and open blooms. Free bloomer and strong grower.

Lady Ashtown. H.T. Satiny buds and blooms of deep shining pink, with a yellow glow at base of petals; high center, double, and quite fragrant. Plant is strong, free blooming and hardy, but needs protection against disease.

***Lady Hillingdon.** T. Apricot-yellow; beautiful bud. Strong and vigorous grower; free bloomer. Excellent.

***Lady Margaret Stewart.** H.T. A large exhibition bloom with enormous petals. It is of perfect form, with high-pointed center, golden yellow, shaded and streaked with orange and red. Especially handsome foliage, free from disease. Budded only.

***Luxembourg.** H.T. Makes large, beautifully pointed bud, and open flower, is full and compact. A deep golden yellow. Budded only.

Magna Charta. H.T. Bright, rosy carmine. A standard variety.

Maman Cochet. T. Deep rose-pink; inner side of petals silvery rose; very double. Extra strong grower; fine bloomer. We can confidently recommend it.

Marshall P. Wilder. H.P. Cherry-carmine. Free bloomer. Very fine.

Meteor. H.T. Dark velvety crimson, shaded maroon. A grand garden Rose.

***Mme. Butterfly.** H.T. A Rose that is in great demand. Sport of Ophelia, but with more blooms and more petals to the bloom. Color bright pink, with lovely deeper center.

***Mme. Caroline Testout.** H.T. A magnificent Hybrid Tea of the very loveliest shade of pink.

Mme. Jenny Gillemot. H.T. Deep saffron-yellow, opening canary, with dark golden shadings.

Mme. Jules Grolez. H.T. Satiny rose color; flowers large, full, double. A profuse bloomer.

***Mrs. Charles Bell.** H.T. A shell-pink sport of the well-known

Radiance. Very desirable.

ROSE PRICES

(Except where noted)

	Each	10
Extra-strong, field-grown, 2-yr.	\$.50	\$ 4.50
Strong, field-grown, 1-yr. ....	.35	3.00

***Mrs. E. P. Thom.** H.T. A medium-sized, double Rose of clear canary yellow with better form than most yellows. Strong grower. Free bloomer. Budded only.

***Ophelia.** H.T. Brilliant salmon-flesh, shaded with rose on outer edge of petals; very fragrant.

Orange King. D.Poly. (New.) Buds small; flower small, double, deep orange-yellow, in large clusters. Bushy, free bloomer.

Orleans. D.Poly. Deep cerise, with a distinct white center. Showiest and daintiest of the Dwarf Polyanthas. Flowers excellent for cutting purposes.

***Padre.** H.T. Coppery scarlet, with bright yellow at base of petals. Semi-double blooms, with 15 to 20 petals, often curiously notched. Strong, erect grower; exceptionally free flowering. Budded only.

Paul Neyron. H.P. The flowers are immense, probably the largest of all Roses. Bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; double and full; finely scented.

President Taft. H.T. A beautiful shade of deep, shining pink; blooms very large and of fine form; very fragrant.

President Wilson. H.T. A fine salmon-pink Rose with large flowers on erect stems. Good bloomer.

***Radiance.** H.T. Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with rich pink tints; large and full. Strong, upright stems.

Rapture. H.T. A second-generation sport through Butterfly and like it in habit of growth, but stronger. Intensely brilliant in its vivid coloring of bright apricot, coral, rose and gold, the flower is of medium size and borne singly on a long stem. Has more petals than its parent, and produces more blooms per plant than Mme. Butterfly.

***Red Radiance.** H.T. A splendid, even shade of clear red. Vigorous grower and a remarkable bloomer.

***Rev. F. Page-Roberts.** H.T. A fine Rose of vigorous habit, with well-shaped blooms carried erect on long, stiff stems. Orange-yellow, becoming lighter at the edges of the petals; fragrant. Budded only.

Rhea Reid. H.T. A long, pointed bud opens into a crimson-red, double flower which is moderately fragrant. The plant grows about 2 feet high and has very few thorns.

Richmond. H.T. Pure, rich scarlet. Very free and continuous flowering. A splendid forcer.

***Sunburst.** H.T. This beautiful Rose has been thoroughly tested, and it easily stands at the head of all sorts of its



Talisman Roses

You Will Succeed If You Use Fruitland Plants.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



color, which is a pleasing shade of yellow and orange; buds long and pointed. A grand Rose.

***Talisman.** H.T. Golden yellow, stained with copper-red and orange; rose on the inside of petals. Budded only.

***Templar.** H.T. Introduced in 1924 and received a Gold Medal in 1925. The flower is brilliant red, of medium size but full double, and borne on fairly long stems. Plant is vigorous and upright in growth, with large, leathery foliage and few thorns.

***White Killarney.** H.T. A pure white sport of the popular pink Killarney and identical in every way except in color.

White Maman Cochet. T. Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. A superb Rose.

William Shean. H.T. Strong grower, throwing up long, stiff canes, crowned with large, finely formed, pointed flowers of a Killarney pink. Free and perpetual bloomer. A wonderful Rose.

Wm. R. Smith. T. Creamy white with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer and vigorous grower.

CLIMBING ROSES

We can furnish budded and own root roses in varieties listed with a star opposite the name, except where description states "Budded only."

American Pillar. H.W. Large, single flowers of rich rosy pink, approaching brilliant carmine, with golden yellow stamens. Blooms profusely, almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber.

Banksian, Yellow. B. Small, double, sulphur-yellow flowers in clusters. A vigorous grower.

***Blaze.** (U. S. Plant Patent No. 10.) A new Climbing Rose. The color is blazing scarlet, even more brilliant and striking than the famous Paul's Scarlet Climber. Plants are strong growers, literally covered with flowers; in fact, it blooms so freely and continuously that it may be termed an Ever-blooming Climber. Budded only. Extra fine plants \$2 each.

***Cherokee, Pink.** Laev. Large, beautiful, single pink flowers. **Cherokee, White.** Laev. A fragrant, pure white Climbing

Rose that is thoroughly at home in the South. The flowers are about 3 inches across and borne singly in early summer. It is a vigorous and rampant grower, with shining, glossy foliage, and makes a desirable covering for pergolas and trellises.

Climbing American Beauty. H.W. Well-formed, fragrant, crimson flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, in May and June. Strong grower. Holds foliage late.

Cl. Etoile de France. Cl.T. A climbing form of clear, velvety crimson; very fragrant.

Cl. Helen Gould. Cl.H.T. A grand climber. Color rosy pink.

Cl. Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. (Mrs. Robert Pearly.) Cl.H.T. Similar to the bush form. Vigorous.

Cl. Killarney. Cl.H.T. An exact counterpart of Killarney except that it is of vigorous climbing habit. Deep shell-pink.

Cl. Lady Hillingdon. Cl.T. Apricot-yellow; beautiful bud. Strong and vigorous grower; free bloomer. Excellent.

Cl. Maman Cochet. Cl.T. A very fine Rose—an exact counterpart of the popular bush form, except that it is a vigorous climber.

Cl. Meteor. Cl.H.T. Dark velvety crimson, shaded maroon. A grand Rose.

Cl. Mme. Caroline Testout. Cl.H.T. Blooms similar to the bush type; color satiny rose, growing darker to the center. Plant is a rampant climber.

Cl. Souv. of Wootton. Cl.H.T. Bright magenta-red, richly shaded crimson; very double. Fine climber.

Cl. White Maman Cochet. Cl.T. A climbing form that will become as popular a climber as its parent has a bush Rose. White flowers tinged pink.

***Devoniensis.** Cl.T. An old favorite. Creamy white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer.

Double Cherokee. Laev. A double form of the popular Cherokee Rose. The flowers are 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, similar to the White Banksian. An evergreen climber, white blooms in late spring.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. H.W. Flowers when open run 4 inches and over in diameter. The center is built high, petals beautifully undulated and cupped. Color is a remarkably delicate shade of flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy flesh in the center.

Emily Gray. H.W. A yellow Rose with glossy, undulated, holly-like foliage. The buds are long and golden yellow flowers are large and semi-double.

Glenn Dale. H.W. A perfectly hardy, vigorous climber, but not rampant. Heavy, dark green, Hybrid-Tea-like foliage, resistant to black-spot and mildew. Long lemon-colored buds, uniform in shape like a Hybrid Tea, borne in clusters of up to 20 flowers on laterals long enough for cutting. The flowers, which are slightly fragrant, open to cream-white, are fairly double, large, and produced in one crop.



Mary Wallace

ROSE PRICES

(Except where noted)

PRICES:	Each	10
Extra-strong, field-grown, 2-yr.	\$0.50	\$4.50
Strong, field-grown, 1-yr.	.35	3.00

***Gold of Ophir.** N. (Fortune's Double Yellow.) Yellow, flaked with carmine. Budded only.

Hiawatha. H.W. Brilliant ruby-carmine; clear white eye. Very distinct. Vigorous grower. Almost evergreen.

Jacotte. H.W. An orange and yellow bud opens into a deep coppery yellow flower tinted coppery red. The blooms are semi-double, moderately fragrant, quite lasting, and carried in small clusters on a long stem. Blooms profusely in May and June.

Lady Gay. H.W. A rich rose-pink bloom carried in long, spray-like clusters in June and July. Plant is a vigorous grower with an abundance of dark, glossy foliage.

***Madam Gregoire Staechelin.** C.H.P. (The Spanish Beauty.) Buds long-pointed; very large, moderately fragrant flowers of delicate pink with deeper shade on outside petals. Disease-resistant; vigorous grower; abundant bloomer. Budded only.

***Marechal Niel.** Nois. Deep chrome-yellow. A great favorite. Budded only.

Mary Wallace. H.W. One of the best and loveliest Wichurainas yet discovered. Flowers a bright, clear rose-pink, with salmon base to the petals; semi-double and well formed.

***New Dawn.** (U. S. Plant Patent No. 1.) A magnificent new Rose with blushing-pink flowers which are slightly fragrant, full double, and of medium size. The plant blooms continuously from June to late fall. Extra fine plants, \$1.50 each. Budded only.

***Paul's Scarlet Climber.** H.W. Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson. Makes a brilliant display for a long time in the garden.

Pillar of Gold. Cl.T. Rosy pink, base of petals yellow; sometimes almost solid pink; very large and double in center.

***Reine Marie Henriette.** Cl.T. The best bright cherry-red Climbing Rose. Of good form and vigorous habit.

***Reve d'Or** (Cl. Safrano). Nois. Chamois-yellow; large; full; fragrant. Free bloomer; extra fine climber.

Silver Moon. H.W. Large, pure silvery white blooms. Vigorous growth.

Tausendschön (Thousand Beauties). Mult. Great clusters of blossoms varying in color from flushed white to rosy carmine. A vigorous, hardy climber with few thorns.

William Allen Richardson. Nois. Orange-yellow; center coppery yellow.

We Guarantee Our Stock to Be Free from Diseases.



VINES Climbing and Trailing Varieties

VINES are indispensable for many ornamental uses in your yard. They offer charm and beauty wherever they are used, often decorating barren, unsightly objects.

Perennial vines, once firmly established, continue to increase over a long period of years. Many vines, such as the Wistaria and the Ivy, are seen on buildings hundreds of years old, and, in general, the average long-lived vine will outlive its period of usefulness on any building.

Probably no climbers offer greater possibilities as ornaments than *Clematis paniculata*, *Trachelospermum*, and *Wistaria*, while *Bignonias* and Climbing Roses are very useful for trellised hedges.

All of our vines are easily cultivated. Once they are properly planted and trained, they require very little further attention.

Nearly all of the vines listed here are hardy in the North.

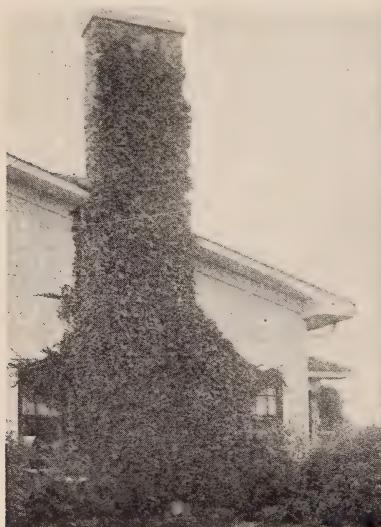
AMPELOPSIS . Ivy

Ampelopsis tricuspidata (Japanese or Boston Ivy). A deciduous vine of rapid growth, suitable for covering walls, stumps, etc. Strong plants, 25 cts. each; \$2 for 10.

ANTIGONON . Mexican Rose

Antigonon leptopus (Rosa de Montana). Commonly called Mexican Rose. The flowers, which are carried in long sprays, are bright rosy pink. It is a desirable Southern vine, blooming freely from June until fall. The foliage is heart-shaped, dense, and makes a good covering for porch or trellis. The top dies down in winter, and therefore the roots should be protected with a mulching of leaves. Growth does not begin until April, therefore shipment cannot be made until early April.

	Each	10
Strong plants from 5-in. pots	\$.35	\$ 3.00
Smaller plants from 4-in. pots .....	.25	2.00



Ivy Covered Chimney



Trumpet creeper

BIGNONIA . Trumpet Vine

Bignonia capreolata (Cross Vine). A handsome, vigorous-growing evergreen, native climber, producing, in early April, a great profusion of trumpet-shaped flowers about 2 inches long, yellow-red on outside with yellow throats. Hardy in North. Strong plants from 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each; \$2 for 10.

B. grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Creeper). A desirable deciduous variety of medium growth. Can be kept trimmed as a bush, in which form it is most effective. Flowers very large, deep orange. Commences to bloom in May and continues nearly the entire summer. 50 cts. each.

B. Mme. Galen. In all respects similar to *B. grandiflora*, except flowers are a deeper shade of orange. 50 cts. each.

CLEMATIS

Clematis jackmani (Jackman Clematis). Large, intense violet-purple blooms. Free and abundant bloomer. The most popular large-flowering Clematis. Extra-strong 2-yr. plants, \$1 each.

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Large; violet-red. Strong grower and free bloomer. Extra-strong 2-yr. plants, \$1 each.

C. paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clematis). Very fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers produced in profusion during mid-summer and fall on long shoots. Handsome foliage. Extra-strong, 2-yr. field-grown plants, 25 cts. each; \$2 for 10.

Note: Clematis does best in deep, rich soil. As soon as the plants are set out, supports on which to climb should be provided.

On account of the Large-flowering Clematis being hard to handle, even in packing, we cannot agree to replace any that do not live.

FICUS . Climbing Fig

Ficus pumila (F. repens). An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves, and an excellent plant for covering walls, rocks, and rustic work. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in Augusta. Delivery after April 1. Strong plants, 25 cts. each; \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100.

GELSEMIUM . Jessamine

Gelsemium sempervirens (Carolina Jessamine). Our native variety. Many bright yellow, fragrant flowers, in early spring.

G. sempervirens flore-pleno (Double Yellow Jessamine). A rare sub-variety of our native Yellow Jessamine; double flowers in great profusion in early spring and more sparingly in the fall. Blooms in the conservatory, nearly all winter.

All Gelsemiums:	Each	10
Extra-strong plants	\$.75	\$ 6.00
Strong, nursery-grown clumps .....	.50	4.00

Every Home Needs a Few Vines.

THE SOUTH'S OLDEST NURSERY



HEDERA . Ivy

Hedera canariensis (H. algeriensis; Algerian Ivy). Very fine variety with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower and a most conspicuous plant. Not quite so hardy as the English Ivy. Plants from 2½-in. pots, 25 cts. each.

H. helix (English Ivy). Too well known to need description.

H. helix gracilis (Small-leaved English Ivy). Like English Ivy, except that the leaves are small.

Above two Hederas: Each 10 100
Heavy plants \$.30 \$ 2.50 \$20.00
Strong plants20 1.50 10.00
Extra-large Hedera helix from 6-in. pots 50

H. colchica (Persian Ivy). A high-climbing vine having the young growth covered by golden yellow scales. Broadly cordate, almost entire bright green leaves of firm texture.

H. helix lobata major. An unusual light green Ivy with distinct white veins; prominently lobed. Scarce.

Above to Hederas: Plants from 2½-in. pots, 25 cts. each.

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*.

JAPANESE or **BOSTON IVY**. See *Ampelopsis*.

KADSURA

Kadsura japonica (Scarlet Kadsura). A handsome, hardy Japanese climbing evergreen. Leaves 4 to 5 inches in length, dark green. The young growth of both the stems and leaves is red, giving the plant a bright appearance. Flowers inconspicuous. In winter the clusters of small fruit, when ripe, are very attractive. Strong, 2-yr. plants, 25 cts. each; \$2 for 10.

LONICERA . Honeysuckle

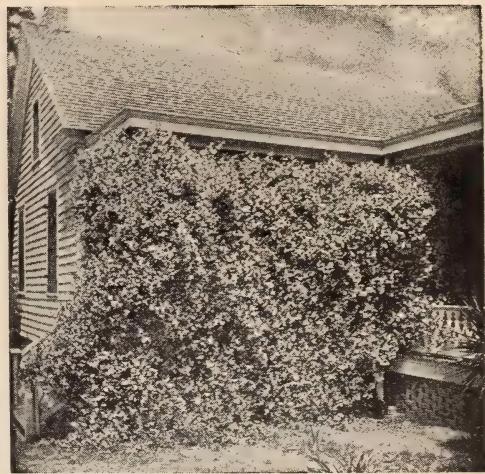
Lonicera brownii (Brown's Honeysuckle). A strong, rapid-growing evergreen variety with orange-scarlet flowers in April. This is a decided improvement on *L. sempervirens* (Woodbine) both as to foliage and bloom.

L. heckrottii (Everblooming Honeysuckle). Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent evergreen variety. Blooms continuously from early spring till winter.

L. japonica halliana (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). A very vigorous evergreen climber. White flowers changing to yellow are borne in great profusion in late spring or early summer, and again sparingly in the autumn. Good for trellis and ground-covers.

L. sempervirens sulphurea. Similar to native Honeysuckle, except flowers are yellow. Usually blooms when plant is two to three years old.

All Loniceras: Each 10
Extra-strong, 3-yr. plants \$.50 \$ 4.50
Strong, 2-yr. plants35 3.00



Trachelospermum

TRACHELOSPERMUM . Star Jasmine

Trachelospermum jasminoides (Rhynchospermum jasminoides; Star Jasmine). The best evergreen climber for this section. A very beautiful, hardy, and rapid-growing plant producing an abundance of fragrant, star-shaped, white flowers from April until July. Very conspicuous when in full bloom. Makes a thick screen.

Each 10 100
Extra-strong plants from pots \$.40 \$ 3.50 \$30.00
Strong plants from pots25 2.00 17.50

VINCA . Periwinkle

Vinca major (Bigleaf Periwinkle). An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers in early spring. Leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than *V. minor*. Excellent for vases, rock-work, and bordering slopes. Strong clumps from open ground, 20 cts. each; \$1.50 for 10; \$10 per 100; \$60 per 1000.

V. minor (Common Periwinkle). A well-known trailing plant with blue flowers. Leaves dark green, but smaller than *V. major*. Strong clumps from open ground, 20 cts. each; \$1.50 for 10; \$10 per 100; \$60 per 1000.

WISTARIA

All of our Wistarias are grown from free-flowering plants, and these must not be confused with the Wistarias which are grown from seed.

Wistaria floribunda rosea. Rose-colored or pale pink flowers.

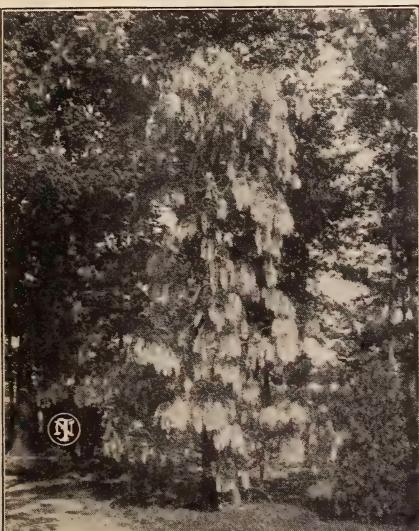
W. multijuga (Longcluster Wistaria). Flowers about a week later than *W. sinensis*. A distinct and showy variety. Flowers single, light purple, in loose racemes one to three feet long. Does not bloom freely until vine is about three years old.

W. sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). The well-known, single purple variety. Free bloomer.

W. sinensis alba (White Chinese Wistaria). A beautiful, graceful, white-flowering climber.

W. sinensis flore-pleno (Double-flowering Wistaria). A shy bloomer until the vine is three years old but afterward it blooms freely.

All Wistarias: Each 10
3-yr. grafted plants \$ 1.00 \$ 8.00
2-yr. grafted plants75 6.00



Wistaria

Our Landscape Department is
always ready to help solve
your planting problems

Plant Our Products for Profit and Beauty.



See prices of our Lawn Grass Seed on Page 2.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Unusual effects and delightful contrasts can be obtained by combining Ornamental Grasses with hardy plants in the garden borders. Grasses are also effective as ornamental screens and for bordering garden pools, or for mass-planting along the walk or driveway and in groups on the lawn. As the Grasses are perfectly hardy, they live from year to year and are continually increasing in beauty and in size of clumps.

ARUNDO . Giant Reed

Arundo donax (Giant Reed). A fine hardy variety with long, green leaves.

A. donax variegata (Striped Giant Reed). A hardy, vigorous variety with long leaves, striped green and white. Very striking.

Strong roots, 25 cts. each; \$2 for 10.

BAMBUSA. See *Phyllostachys*.

CORTADERIA (Gynerium) . Pampas Grass

Cortaderia argentea (Common Pampas Grass). Silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.

C. Roi de Roses (Pink Pampas Grass). Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose-color. A beautiful and scarce variety.

All Cortaderias:	Each	10
Extra-heavy clumps	\$ 2.00	\$17.50
Extra heavy	1.00	8.00
Strong clumps	.75	6.00
Strong clumps	.50	4.00

PHYLLOSTACHYS . Bambusa

Few plants, not even the palms, give such a graceful tropical appearance to the general landscape as do the various Bamboos. They thrive in any location, wet or dry, but for the first and second year they must be given water during the dry periods if planted in dry places. Bamboos are desirable for screening unsightly objects, and by the third season after planting they will be effective for this purpose. The dried cane may be used for light fences, fishing-rods, and similar purposes.

Phyllostachys bambusoides (Japanese Timber Bamboo). 30 to 50 ft. The tallest of all the Bamboos. Spreads slowly.

P. bambusoides aurea (Golden Japanese Bamboo). 20 ft. A

graceful Japanese variety, with quantities of yellow stems and very numerous delicate branches. Leaves green and drooping. One of the hardiest Bamboos.

P. Green (Green Bamboo). 30 ft. A hardy variety of rapid growth, spreading by rootstocks. Should be given plenty of space to develop.

P. nevini. From China. 15 ft. A hardy, rather dwarf bamboo of running type. Has withstood zero temperature with little injury to leaves. Canes useful for staking plants, fishing poles and other purposes on the farm.

All *Phyllostachys*:
Extra-strong divisions Each \$.75 \$ 6.00
Strong divisions50 4.00
Clumps for immediate effect (B&B) ... \$2.00 to 5.00

GUARANTEE

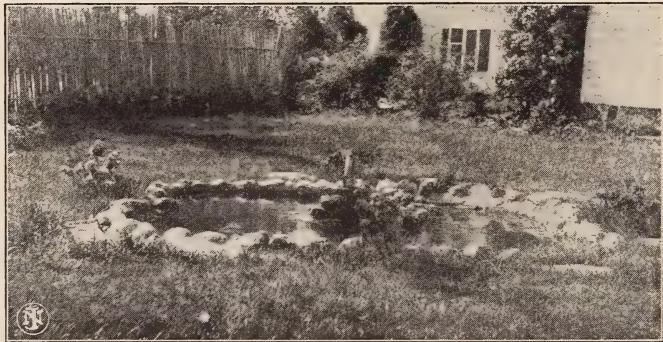
We guarantee every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first-class in every respect when leaving our hands. Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment. We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law, so that the assurance of freedom from insects or disease of any kind is made doubly sure. We guarantee satisfaction.



OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN FLOWERS

Under the general title of "Hardy Perennials" are included the flowers that we have known from childhood. No other class of plants gives the garden such an opportunity for assembling definite color combinations; no other class of plants provides such a long period of blooms; and, best of all, no other plants require so little care and attention on the part of the gardener. Children, too, are naturally lovers of flowers, and perennials give them a chance to become acquainted with Nature and her marvelous colors.

A selection from this list, which includes the best varieties for the South, will give you much satisfaction and enjoyment. It is very easy to select varieties that will give a succession of bloom from early spring until late fall.



A pool is easily made, and soon is the center of interest.

CANNA

50 cts. for 10; \$5 per 100

Hungaria. Pink.

King Humbert. Red.

President. Red.

Richard Wallace. Yellow.

Yellow King Humbert. Yellow.

COLOCASIA

Colocasia esculenta (Elephant Ear). This plant is too well known to need describing. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. for 10.

DAISY

Bellis (Double English Daisy). Double Pink and Double White. 35 cts. per doz.; \$2 per 100.

DELPHINIUM

Belladonna. One of the most continuous blooming varieties. Spikes of clear turquoise-blue blossoms. 20 cts. each; \$1.50 for 10.

DIANTHUS . Pinks

Newport. Pink blossoms, excellent for cutting. 20 cts. each; \$1.50 for 10.

ERYTHRINA Coral Tree

Erythrina crista-galli. A satisfactory perennial. Very showy in late summer with butterfly-like deep crimson flowers. Prune back heavily each fall. 50 cts. each.



German Iris

HEMEROCALLIS

20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10
Hemerocallis, Flora ham (Golden Day Lily). The outstanding golden yellow Day Lily. Large trumpet flowers in early June.

H. fulva (Tawny Day Lily). Orange.

H. fulva flore-pleno (Double Tawny Day Lily). Orange.

H. thunbergi (Japanese Day Lily). Yellow.

HOLLYHOCKS

Double. No perennial garden is complete without some. Crimson, White, Maroon and Pink. 20 cts. each; \$1.50 for 10.

IBERIS . Hardy Candytuft

Iberis sempervirens. A dwarf variety with evergreen foliage and large spikes of white blossoms. Strong clumps, 25 cts. each; \$2 for 10.

IRIS GERMANICA . German Iris or Flag

One of the best Irises. Offered in the following varieties:

20 cts. each; \$1.50 for 10; \$10 per 100.

Assorted, our selection, 15 cts. each; \$1 for 10; \$8.50 per 100.

Aurea. Yellow.

Caprice. Cerise, deeper falls.

Crimson King. Rich purple.

Dr. Bernice. Standards, coppery bronze; falls, deep velvety crimson.

Early White. White.

Fairy. White.

Her Majesty. Standards rose-pink; falls crimson.

Honorable. Standards golden yellow; falls rich mahogany-brown.

Kochi. Deep purple.

Lohengrin. A beautiful clear mauve; very large.

Mme. Chereau. A splendid variety having both standards and falls snow-white, with a clear blue border.

LANTANA

Fine bedding plants also used in porch-boxes. Bloom from spring until frost. Delivery after April 1.

From 2½-in. pots, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. for 10; \$5 per 100.

Aurora. Tall; orange-red.

Helvia. Pale canary-yellow.

La Pluie d'Or. Yellow; dwarf.

Leo Dex. Orange-scarlet.

Lyre. Pure white.

Mellissipolia. Yellow, tinged pink.

Mer Jaune. Golden yellow.

Tall Pink.

Tall Orange.

Dwarf Orange.

OPHIOPOGON . Snakebeard

Ophiopogon jaburan vittata (Snakebeard). A grass-like plant having long, narrow, green and yellow foliage and blue flowers in late summer. Hardy in the South and in protected locations farther North. Strong plants, 50 cts. each; \$4 for 10.

PANSIES

Transplanted plants, \$2 per 100; not transplanted, 50 cts. per 100.

Everybody Likes a Rock Garden.



FRUITLAND NURSERIES—Augusta, Georgia

PAEONIA . Peony

50 cts. each; \$4.50 per 10.

Peonies do best in rich, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom during April and May. Fertilize well with cow-manure. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall.
Edulis Superba. Pink. **Festiva Maxima.** White.
Louis Van Houtte. Red.

PHLOX

15 cts. each; \$1.25 for 10.

Hardy perennials with pink, white and red blooms.
Mrs. Jennings. White.
Rheinlander. Salmon-pink, claret eye.
R. P. Struthers. Bright, rosy red.
Rijnstroom. Pink.

P. subulata rosea (Moss Pink). 6 in. A low-growing evergreen with moss-like foliage and pink flowers. Fine for rockeries.

P. subulata lilacina. Same as above, except flowers are lilac.

PHLOX COLLECTION: Ten plants, our selection, 3 colors, \$1.

SEDUM . Stonecrop

Strong plants, 15 cts. each; \$1 for 10.

Especially adapted to rock-gardens and borders of pools.

Acre (Golden Moss)

Sieboldi

Kamschaticum

Spectabile

Sarmentosum

Stoloniferum

Sexangulare

VERBENA

Potted plants, delivery after April 1, 10 cts. each; 90 cts. for 10; \$7.50 per 100

Beauty of Oxford. Cerise-red.

Bipinnatifida. Lacy foliage. Lilac-purple flowers.

White.

SPRING AND SUMMER BLOOMING BULBS

GLADIOLUS



The Most Satisfactory Cut-Flowers.

Gladiolus will prove doubly valuable and enjoyable in your garden. Not only do they provide beautiful coloring during the summer months, but they also furnish excellent cut-flowers for the house. They last longer when cut than any other flower, and they open up best in water. By planting these flowers at various intervals you may enjoy them continuously all summer.

We offer a few of the finest varieties, noted for their large size and strong color-markings.

10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.; \$5 per 100.

Alice. Tipiady. A grand, large *Primulinus*. Orange-saffron color.

America. Large, soft lavender-pink blossoms. Very popular.

Anna Eberius. Violet-purple, heavily blotched with rich purple.

Butterfly. Large, pale salmon-yellow, ruffled flowers.

Challenger. Dark, rich velvety red color.

E. J. Shaylor. Rose-carmine, with rich purple feathers on lower petals. Ruffled.

Flaming Vale. Large, deep cardinal-red; throat a little deeper.

Halley. Delicate salmon-pink, with creamy blotch. Early.

Highland Laddie. Large, beautiful, pink blooms.

Le Marechal Foch. Soft lavender-pink. Early.

Lily White. Ivory, with rich cream at center. Early.

Mary Pickford. Creamy white; throat soft sulphur-yellow.

Mrs. Francis King. Light scarlet; rose tint and lighter throat.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Bright rose-pink on a pure white ground; a giant blotch of rich carmine-red on lower petals.

1910 Rose. Vivid rose, with striking white midribs. Very early.

Schwaben. Smooth sulphur-yellow, with lower petals deep canary blotched violet. Very showy.

Wilbrinck. Flesh-pink, lower petals sprayed purple. Very early.

DAFFODILS

\$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100

Emperor. Large yellow blooms.

Empress. Trumpet yellow; perianth white.

HYACINTHS

\$1 per doz.; \$7 per 100

Gertrude. Brilliant pink.

Grand Maitre. Bright porcelain-blue.

L'Innocence. Pure white.

Rol des Belges. Deep red.

JONQUILS

Campernelle rugulosus. Single; yellow; very fragrant. Larger than the plain Campernelle. \$1 per doz.; \$8.50 per 100.

NARCISSUS

Paper White. Large, healthy, clean bulbs. 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

SNOWDROPS

Too well known to need description. 75 cts. per doz.; \$6 per 100.

DARWIN TULIPS

50 cts. per doz.; \$3.75 per 100, except where otherwise noted.

Bartigton. Fiery red. **Princess Elizabeth.** Deep rose-pink.

Clara Butt. Salmon-pink. **Rev. H. Ewbank.** Light Heliotrope.

Farncombe Sanders. Bright **William Copland.** Delicate lavender.

Inglescombe Yellow. Yellow. **ender.**

Pride of Haarlem. Rosy **Mixed.** 40 cts. per doz.; \$3 per 100.

FRUITLAND SPECIAL No. 1

1 Spiraea thunbergii, 18 to 24 in....	\$0.35
1 Spiraea vanhouttei, 3 to 4 ft....	.40
1 Cydonia japonica, 2 to 3 ft....	.50
1 Exochorda, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50
1 Jasminum nudiflorum, 2 to 3 ft....	.60
1 Lagerstroemia, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50
1 Weigela, 2 to 3 ft.....	.35

All Seven
Flowering
Shrubs
for
\$2.75
(retail value \$3.20)

Fruitland Mixture of Large-flowering Gladiolus

A splendid mixture of fine varieties. In it you will find a rich combination of bright-colored flowers. 50 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Gladioli Is Doubly Valuable for the Field Show Bloom and for Its Cut Flowers.



IF YOU PLANT FRUIT TREES *Read This Page*

When to Plant. As early as possible after the first killing frost, although hardy stock can be transplanted safely at any time during the winter when the ground is not frozen or too wet. Planting can be continued until about the middle of March, or just before the buds begin to swell.

Care of Trees on Arrival. If not ready to plant immediately, dig a trench, unpack the trees and heel in, cover the roots with earth, and water freely. If trees are frozen when received, place them in the cellar or a cool room that is free from frost, and let them remain there until the frost is out. If a cellar is not available, bury the box in sawdust or dirt. If frost is drawn out slowly, trees will not be injured.

Preparing the Trees for Planting. Remove all broken roots. Cut back one-year peach, apple, cherry, pear and plum trees to a naked stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have branches cut back to half their length, the lower limbs shorter than those immediately above, then cutting them shorter as you go upward, leaving a long leader. The tree should be set about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Preparing the Soil. Fruit trees succeed best in rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Prepare the land by plowing and subsoiling. Make the holes at least 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep. Cover the roots with surface soil, tamping thoroughly as the hole is filled. Use thoroughly rotted manure

or bonemeal mixed with the soil. Do not put fresh manure around the roots.

Cultivation. Stir the soil frequently during the summer to conserve moisture and remove weeds. Cut suckers or branches that start below the head. Lime, bonemeal, or a high-grade commercial fertilizer may be used as required. For two or three years crops may be grown between the trees—cotton, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans. In fall use a cover crop of clover, vetch, or rye, turning this under in spring.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE

Distance apart each way	Number of plants	Distance apart each way	Number of plants
1 foot	43,560	13 feet	258
2 feet	10,890	15 feet	193
3 feet	4,840	16 feet	170
4 feet	2,722	18 feet	134
5 feet	1,742	20 feet	108
6 feet	1,210	25 feet	70
7 feet	888	30 feet	48
8 feet	680	35 feet	35
9 feet	537	40 feet	27
10 feet	435	50 feet	17
12 feet	302		

APPLES *America's Family Fruit*

	Each	10
Standard, 2-yr., well-branched	\$.50	\$ 4.00
Standard, 1-yr., 4 to 5 ft. whips .....	.35	.25
Standard, 1-yr., 3 to 4-ft. whips .....	.25	2.00

SUMMER APPLES

Coffman (Summer Red; Coffman June). Medium large, roundish oblong; greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red, with white dots; flesh white, juicy, good quality. Upright grower. Last of June.

Early Harvest (Early June-eating; Yellow Harvest). Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well-flavored. An excellent home-market Apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two to three weeks.

Horse (Haas; Summer Horse; Yellow, Red, or Green Horse, etc.). Large; green; acid. Good for cooking and drying. A productive variety. July, August.

Kansas Queen. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light, sandy soil. July, August.

Red Astrachan (Red Ashmore; Early Rus; etc.). A beautiful fruit. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid. Tree thrifty and profitable grower. Ripens end of May and continues through June.

Red June (Carolina Red June, etc.). Medium; conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15 to end of July.

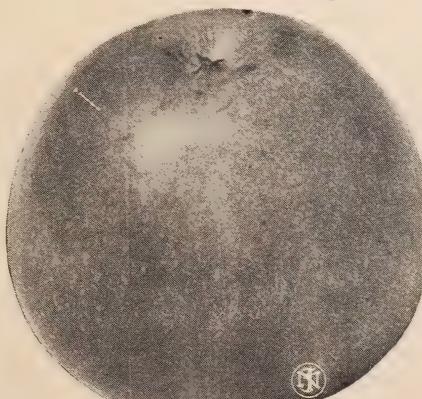
Yellow Transparent (White Transparent; Grand Sultan, etc.). Among the finest summer Apples. Fruit yellow and white, crisp, slightly sour, and exceptionally good quality. Tree is a natural low grower, and bears a good crop, even when small. June.

AUTUMN APPLES

Bonum (Magnum Bonum). Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September, October.

Grimes (Grimes' Golden). Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, subacid; good. October.

Shockley (Waddell Hull; Sweet Romanite). Medium, conical; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid, with some flavor. Trees erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in August and will keep until summer.



WINESAP APPLE

WINTER APPLES

Delicious. Well named because of quality. A popular western Apple, but equally good in any other section. Skin greenish yellow, almost covered with dark red; flesh fine-grained, crisp and juicy. A splendid market Apple, as keeping and shipping qualities are of first rank. Tree vigorous; bears freely.

Gano (Black Ben Davis; Red Ben Davis; Peyton). Roundish, oblate, large; color deep dark red; flesh yellowish white, mild, subacid. A profitable market apple.

Rome Beauty (Royal Red, Phoenix, etc.). Yellow and bright red; medium quality. Moderate grower; good bearer. An excellent market sort, ripening in October.

Stayman Winesap (Stayman). Dark red; flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, subacid. Quality best. Strong grower.

Terry (Terry's Winter). Medium size; red; subacid; best quality. Excellent for market. November 1.

Winesap (Holland's Red; Winter Winesap, etc.). Small to medium; red; vinous; quality very good. A good keeping Apple.

Winter Queen (Poorhouse). Large; roundish; oblate; pale yellowish green, russet spots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, subacid, very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. Ripens last of October.

Yates (Red Warrior). Small; dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, and aromatic. A heavy bearer and good keeper.

CRAB-APPLES

Golden Beauty. Medium size; fruit beautiful golden yellow. Keeps well. Exceedingly ornamental.

King. A native Crab-Apple, Lemon-yellow, bright carmine cheek. Very showy and a fine keeper. Excellent for preserving. Productive.

Transcendent. Fruit sometimes 2 inches in diameter; yellow striped with red. Fine for preserving and jelly. Tree a vigorous and quick grower.

	Each	10
2-yr., well branched.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
1-yr., 4 to 5 ft.....	.40	3.50

Grow Apples for Pleasure and Profit.



APRICOTS

Apricots are best adapted for city gardens, or where trees are protected by buildings. They are delicious fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given to protect the flowers from late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by timber or tall-growing fruit trees. Ripening period from about June 1 through July.

4 to 5 ft. Each 10
Blenheim. A strong-growing, good bearing variety. Oval-shaped, orange-colored fruit; yellow meat, juicy and fairly rich.

Moorpark (Dunmore; Temple's; Denancy, etc.). Fruit large; skin orange, brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright orange, freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Unusually hardy, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho. Late June.

Wilson. About 10 days earlier than Moorpark.

CHERRIES

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., heavy	\$.75	\$ 6.50
3 to 4 ft., heavy	.50	4.50
2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00

Black Tartarian. Very large; black; sweet.

Common Morello. Rich red; acid; medium size. Early June.

English Morello. Fruit medium to large; dark reddish black.

Early Richmond. Medium size; light red; acid. Late May.

Governor Wood. Large; yellow and red; sweet.

Large Montmorency. The best Cherry for general use. Large; rich red. Follows Early Richmond. A good bearer.

FIGS

Adapted to a wide range of soils and climates. The trees should be planted 12 to 18 feet apart, according to character of soil, and should be trimmed to admit plenty of light and air into the center of tree. Ripening period from June to November.

	Each	10
2-yr. heavy	\$.75	\$ 6.50
1-yr. heavy	.50	4.00

Brown Turkey. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field-culture.

Brunswick (Madonna; Broughton, etc.). Very large; violet; pulp thick; quality good. Productive and hardy.

Celeste (Sugar; Celestial, etc.). Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent. Early. Hardest of all Figs.

Green Ischia (White Ischia). Medium to large; green with crimson pulp; excellent. Middle of July until frost. Also 3-yr. \$1.00.

PEACHES

A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well-drained. Plant June buds or one-year-old trees 18 by 18 feet; cut back to 18 to 24 inches, to have a low-headed tree. In spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well-balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cottonseed or bone-meal to two parts of Acid Phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash, and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise wood-lice will injure them.

In preparing orchard land, plow as deeply as possible, and then subsoil. Dig holes 2 feet, or use dynamite for making the holes. Cowpeas, soy beans, or velvet beans are excellent crops for planting between the trees; it is best to drill-in 2 feet apart, leaving 4 or more feet on each side of the tree for cultivation. Cultivate frequently, and in the late fall or early winter turn under the cover crop. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation, but as soon as the fruit is harvested, drill in peas for a cover crop and turn this under as above directed.

PEACHES . Freestone

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$.40	\$ 3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.30	2.50	20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.20	1.75	15.00

Belle (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor. Excellent shipper. Tree a rapid grower and very prolific. July 5 to 20.



Blenheim Apricot fruiting at Augusta.

Brackett. A perfect freestone; large to very large; oblong, with sharp apex and shallow suture; color orange-yellow, washed red and mottled deep carmine, with dark carmine cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, highly flavored, of best quality, and stands shipping well. August 1 to 15.

Carman. Large; creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh tender and of fine flavor. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. June 20 to July 1.

Early Rose. Early, ripening shortly after Mayflower. White; semi-freestone.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheeks; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. An excellent shipping variety. Mid-July.

Greensboro. Round, sometimes elongated; skin white, with red cheek, highly colored in the sun; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality. Favorite and profitable for early market. Late May to June 15.

J. H. Hale. A large, smooth Peach without fuzz. Deep red; flesh yellow of fine quality. Middle to last of July.

Hiley (Early Belle). Large; white with beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipper of its season.

Mayflower (Neva-Mys; Early Wonder). An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium, round; entirely covered with red. Blooms late; very hardy. May 15 to June 1.

Slaphey. Medium to large; clear, golden yellow with dark cheek; flesh yellow. Fine quality. July 5 to 10.

PEACHES . Clingstone

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$.40	\$ 3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.30	2.50	20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.20	1.75	15.00

Chinese Cling. Very large; creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh, fine-grained, melting, vinous. July 20 to August 1.

Indian Cling. The old reliable Ante-Bellum Indian Cling. Fruit medium to large; skin dark, mottled blood-purple; flesh firm, juicy, streaked with red. Last of July to middle of August.

Kent. A most desirable variety which originated at Augusta, Ga. Fruit large, slightly depressed at apex, skin greenish-yellow, buttery and of exquisite flavor; skin very tough, but peels readily. July 25th to August 5th.

Red Bird. Large fruit, brilliantly colored, of fair quality, and a splendid shipper. Tree hardy; good bearer. June 15 to 20.

Stinson. Large; white, with red cheek; good flavor. The most profitable late Peach for Southern market. Middle of October.

DEPENDABLE PEARS

Pears are most successfully grown in well-fertilized, heavy clay or clayey loam. If grown in sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times.

This list has been reduced to varieties that have proven valuable throughout the largest section of the South. Plant Standard trees 20 to 25 feet apart.

	Each	10
Standard, 2-yr., branched	\$.65	\$ 5.50
Standard, 1-yr. whips	.50	4.50



**FRUITLAND SPECIAL
FRUIT OFFER**

1 Apple, 1-yr.	\$0.35	All Four for \$1.50
1 Peach, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.30
1 Pear, 1-yr. ....	.50
1 Plum, 4 to 5 ft., 1-yr. (retail value \$1.65)	.50	

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. End of July and during August.

Chinese Sand Pear (Pineapple Pear). Resembles the Kieffer, with crisp, juicy, coarse flesh. Fine for cooking and canning. So far it has proved to be blight-proof. July, August.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. September, October.

Koonee. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy; sweet. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Le Conte (Chinese Pear). Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool dark room, improves remarkably. July 20 to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.

Seckel. Of exquisite flavor. The standard quality in Pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. September. 1-yr. only.

S. P. I. No. 49494. Medium-sized fruit, about 2½ inches long; flesh sweet, juicy, soft, rather fine grained, melting, of good flavor. Early October.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

For the Fall Market

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly at home in the Cotton Belt, and does especially well in the Coast Region. Some varieties succeed in middle Kentucky, Virginia, and in southern New Jersey. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. Some varieties have dark flesh, which is edible while the fruit is still hard, but the light-fleshed varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the trees until just before frost is expected, or in the case of early-ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept until February. Distance for planting, 15 to 25 feet apart each way.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$ 1.00	\$ 8.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	6.00

Gailey. Mainly sold for pollination of other Persimmons and for the flowers. Fruit small, pointed end; dull red color; flesh firm and juicy. One should be planted for every ten trees of other varieties.

Hyakume. Perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight, usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch. Flesh bright orange-red; keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Tamopan (Big Grindstone). Fruit bright orange-red; skin thick and tough; flesh light-colored, seedless, of excellent quality; some without astringency and can be eaten while hard. The tree is a thrifty grower.

Zenji. Fruit small, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; weight 3 to 4 ounces; flesh sweet, dark brown, with dark spots. Edible as early as middle of September while still solid. Very prolific.

PLUMS FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	\$.50	\$ 4.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.30	2.50	20.00

Abundance (Yellow-fleshed Botan). Round with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed; skin tough, yellow, heavily washed purple-carmine, cheek darker; flesh quite firm, yellow, juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; clingstone. June 15 to July 5. One of the best early varieties.

America. Extremely handsome. Large, nearly globular, light crimson; flesh light yellow, nearly freestone; flavor unsurpassed. June 5 to 15.

Burbank. Resembles Abundance but shape usually more globular. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; flesh, flavor and quality are identical with Abundance, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of vigorous habit, slightly differing from Abundance in foliage.

Compass Cherry-Plum. A cross between the Plum and Cherry wherein the fruit resembles the former and the tree the latter. Fruit about 1 inch in diameter, and about the shape of a Damson, but red. Has good preserving qualities. Tree bears heavily the second and third years.

Combination. An extremely handsome, large, early, light crimson Plum of the very best quality. Nearly globular, uniform; flesh light yellow, nearly freestone. June 5 to 15.

Cumberland. Originated near Augusta. Large; yellow; juicy, sweet, good. August, September. The best late Plum for this locality.

Ogon (Shiro-Smomo; White Plum). Medium to large, round; golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good, freestone. A good cooking fruit. June 1 to 15. Tree of vigorous growth.

Red Nagate (Red June; Long Fruit). Skin purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor, good quality clingstone. Ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum (Yonemono). Large, globular, or with sharp points; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom. Flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood-color, well-flavored and firm, quality very good. Unsurpassed for canning. Mid-July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section.

Shropshire Damson. An European variety with medium size, dark purple fruit. Good for preserving. Very productive.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; waxy white when half-grown, then changes to pink and to dark crimson-purple; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small, clingstone. July 10 to 25.

Wild Goose (Chickasaw Type). Large, somewhat oblong; bright, vermillion-red flesh; juicy, sweet, of good quality, cling. A very showy and profitable Plum. Middle of June.



Belle of Georgia Peach.

Thrift Demands Home Grown Fruit.



MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries thrive in almost any soil, but do their best in a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but it must be well-drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable. To prevent rust, spray with copper-sulphate solution during fall and winter, and with Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50) during spring and summer. The rows should be 6 to 8 feet apart and the plants from 3 to 4 feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways, set the plants in checks, 6 to 7 feet each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past, remove the old canes and burn at once. The young canes should be clipped. This will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

Eldorado. The large berries, borne in big clusters, ripen well together. Very sweet—no core. A heavy bearer and a valuable sort.

Himalaya. Strong grower; very prolific. A desirable variety. On account of quick growth should be grown on trellis.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer. Very hardy.

DEWBERRIES

Use short, stout stakes, driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 inches long nailed to each stake, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail, slanting toward the stake, upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one end of the stake and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. Draw wires as taut as possible and securely fasten to the other end of the row. The wires are now raised and caught on the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row. Dewberries should be mulched to keep the berries from the ground.

Austin's Improved. Very large fruit. Vigorous grower and productive. The best variety for the South.

Lucretia. Low-growing. In size and quality of fruit it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Hardy and very productive, with large, showy flowers. Fruit sweet and luscious. Early.

RASPBERRIES

These thrive best in a deep, moist, well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red sorts, and the heavy loams for the blackcaps. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone, or



Blackberry.

fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. To get the best results and keep the plants in vigorous condition, they must be mulched heavily with straw.

Cumberland. (Black). Very large, firm berries of high quality. The best midseason market variety, giving the utmost satisfaction to both grower and shipper.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). The best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit large, red, and of excellent quality; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks. Prolific bearer. Fine shipper.

Latham. Large; red; luscious. Very productive. Splendid shipping qualities.

Ranere (St. Regis). Berries large, bright crimson; flesh rich. Wonderfully prolific. Produces its fruit early and through a long period. We consider it one of the best Raspberries ever sent out.

YOUNGBERRIES

Youngberries. Fruit larger than Dewberries, with a decided flavor of Raspberry. Splendid for home use, but will not ship well.

PRICE ON ALL ABOVE BERRY PLANTS

10c each; 80c per 10; \$6.00 per 100; F. O. B. Augusta

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is considered one of the most healthful vegetables—a regular spring tonic, so to speak. Everyone should have it fresh from their own garden. It is adaptable to nearly any soil, but grows best in rich sandy loam. Do not plant in stiff clay or hard land.

Mary Washington. \$1.50 per 100; \$7.50 per 1000.

GRAPES We Have the Best Varieties

In transplanting Grapes, leave the main branch and cut this back to two or three eyes. The usual distance for planting Grapes is 10 by 10 feet. If you want to get good results from your Grapes prune annually. The varieties here described have been thoroughly tested in this section. Our plants are strong and vigorous.

Strong plants, 25 cts. each; \$2 for 10; \$15 per 100.

Agawam. Large; dark red.

Amber Queen. Pale amber berries of medium size, with sweet, fine flavor. Long branches.

Brighton. Bunches medium size; berries large, reddish; skin thin; quality best. Excellent for early table or market. Vigorous.

Catawba. Large bunch and berry; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous, and of musky flavor.

Concord. Bunch and berry very large, blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties.

Delaware. Compact bunch; berry medium, light red, quality best. Moderate grower, but vine healthy, prolific, and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular Grape grown. Unsurpassed for table and white wine.

Diamond. Large; greenish white; juicy, little pulp and of very good quality. Yields abundantly. Fruit perfect and showy. Ripens in July and is the best early white variety.

Ives. Bunch large; berry large, blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet and musky. Vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Knight. Bunch compact; berry medium, blue-black. Vigorous grower. Ripens last of July; fruit matures for a long period.

Lindley. Bunch medium, loose; berry medium, to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet, rich, aromatic flavor. Midseason.

Lutie. Sweet; pulpy; skin tough; quality fair. Hardy and valuable.

Moore Early. Bunch medium; berry large, round, black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Early and desirable.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety. Vigorous and prolific.

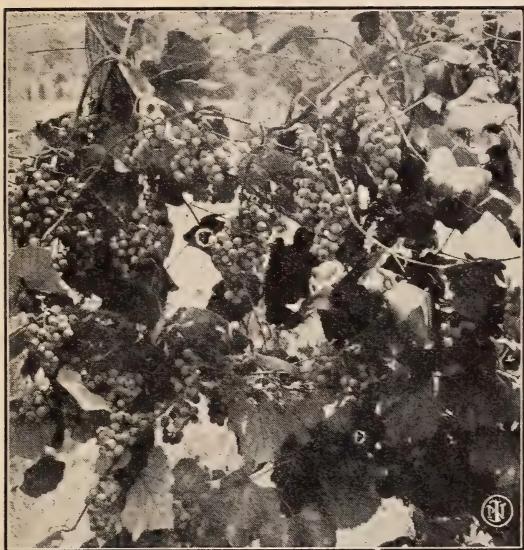
Salem. Dull, dark red. Ripens first of September.

Worden. Resembles Concord, but is a few days earlier and generally regarded as a better grape.

BULLACE, OR MUSCADINE GRAPES

Vitis rotundifolia or *vulpina*

This type is purely Southern, and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all diseases. The fruit never decays before maturity. Cultivation is reduced to



the simplest form—plant from 20 to 30 feet in row; train on an arbor or trellis.

Each 10 100

Strong, 3-yr., heavy \$.50 \$ 4.50 \$35.00
Strong, 2-yr., heavily transplanted vines .25 2.00 17.50

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries; black and sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

James. Berries large, blue-black, in clusters of from 6 to 10; skin thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Berries large; seldom more than 8 to 10 in a cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy, flavor sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma. Vine is free from all diseases and insect depredations. Wonderfully prolific, and a sure bearer.

Thomas. Bunches of 6 to 10; berries slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet, and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of type. Very little musky aroma. Middle to last of August.

MULBERRIES

	Each	10
1-yr., grafted, 5 to 7 ft.	\$.50	\$ 4.00

Downing. Fruit of rich, subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winter of western and middle states.

Hicks. Fruit sweet, excellent for poultry and hogs. Wonderfully prolific, fruit being produced during four months.

POMEGRANATES

Hardy in the Gulf States and central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. Plants often attain a height of 20 feet, are of good form and foliage. Bright scarlet flowers make it a most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. The demand is increasing in eastern markets and the pomegranate is grown in some sections on an extensive scale. The fruit ships well.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., very bushy	\$ 1.00	\$ 8.00
2 to 3 ft., bushy ....	.75	6.00

Purpleseed. Splendid for general culture. Fruit large, thin-skinned, and delicious with purplish or wine-colored flesh around the seed.

Sweet. Fruit large, brilliantly colored.

Wonderful. A new, late-ripening sort with large, highly colored fruit and fine, sweet pulp.

NUTS

ALMONDS

Almonds can be successfully grown in some sections of the South, but, owing to their early blooming periods, the fruit is sometimes killed by late spring frosts. The Almond requires the same cultivation as the peach.

I. X. L. A desirable California variety. Sturdy, upright grower; nut large; soft shell; heavy bearer. 1-yr., 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10.

BUTTERNUTS

Butternuts (*Juglans cinerea*). Tree large. Native New Brunswick and Georgia to Dakota and Arkansas. Fine autumn color. Fruits in clusters. Kernels sweet and edible. Fine for orchards or specimen planting. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10.

CHESTNUTS

American Sweet. Our native variety. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each.
Chinese Hairy. Does not blight. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each.

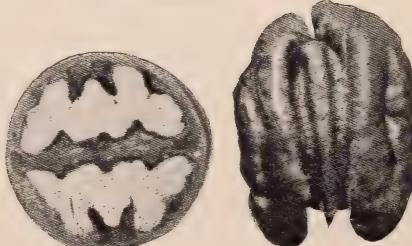
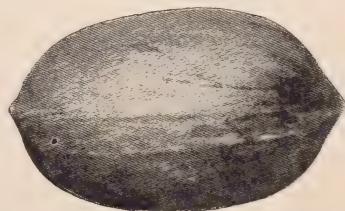
WALNUTS

English or Persian (*Juglans regia*). Requires a rich, well-drained, and preferably stony soil. Never plant in hard-pan, heavy clays, or soils which are not properly drained. In some sections of the Eastern and Southern States the English Walnut is quite successfully grown. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each; \$6 for 10.

Japanese. Particularly successful in the Southern States. The tree is very handsome and has a large, spreading top. It makes a useful as well as an ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10.

PECANS

Pecans are a paying investment when the proper stock is used and given the right soil and climate. We offer the best varieties, bearing nuts of large size, good flavor, thin shell and of easy cracking qualities, all of which are propagated from





PECANS—Continued

grafts or buds on three-year seedlings. They are hardy and satisfactory.

Plant Pecans 50 to 60 feet apart, according to soil, which should be good. Pecans grow well on rich bottom soils, on high land of the sandy pine-levels, on sandy soil where there is clay subsoil, but not in deep sand and never in pipe clay or undrained land. A sour soil will kill or injure the trees and never be satisfactory. To get crops, you must cultivate, fertilize, and properly prune the trees. The Pecan is long-lived. Our trees, if properly cared for, should bear in five years, bear paying crops at eight years, and should produce 16 to 20 pounds of nuts per tree at ten years.

Planting and Cultivating. After Pecans reach maturity in fall, transplant any time until March. Keep roots covered with moss or wet sacks at all times before planting—they must not dry out. Dig hole for tree before exposing roots. Hole should be 2 feet wide and deep enough to set tree a trifle lower than it stood in nursery. When hole is dug, take one tree and cut off ends of broken roots with sharp knife. Cut off part of taproot so the tree will force lateral roots. Fill hole half full around roots with well-pulverized top-soil enriched with either the proper amount of well-rotted stable manure, bonemeal, or high-grade fertilizer, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Pack earth firmly as the hole is filled, but leave 2 inches of loose soil on top. When soil is very dry, pour water in hole when partly filled. Trees over 4 feet should be cut back to 4 feet height after planting. Be careful not to break eyes of trees when handling. Keep trees cultivated and properly pruned. Between the rows you may plant cotton, potatoes, melons, or any cover-crop for several years, but never small grain. When trees go into bearing, plant and turn under a cover-crop of soy beans, vetch or clover.

Excellent results are obtained in planting Pecans with dynamite—one-half pound of dynamite placed 2 feet below level is ample. This breaks the sub-soil, and permits the long tap-root to find food on lower levels.

For fungous diseases and insects injurious to the Pecan, see Spraying Table on page 40.

Frotscher. Very large, nuts average 45 to 50 to the pound. Shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth. Meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entirely from the shell. One of the best Pecans grown, bringing good prices on all markets, and yielding profits to the grower.

Moneymaker. It is an early bearer, prolific, healthy, and remarkably free from nut diseases that ruin a great many of our best varieties of Pecans. Size medium, rounded, oblong. A heavy bearer of splendid nuts.

Schley. Medium to large; 1½ to 1¾ inches long; oblong, slightly flattened. Shell thin; plump, rich flavor. Good grower. One of the best varieties because of size, appearance, and quality. Has few equals as a market nut.

Stuart. Nut large to very large; 1¾ to 2½ inches long; oblong; shell of medium thickness, and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, of best quality. Flavor rich and sweet. A good grower; heavy bearer. An excellent variety thriving over a wide section of the South.

Success. A good-growing, heavy-bearing tree. Nuts large and oblong, of good quality. Thin shell. Nuts full of juicy, sweet meat.

All Pecans:	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., heavy	\$ 1.00	\$ 9.00	\$80.00
4 to 5 ft., heavy .....	.90	8.00	70.00
3 to 4 ft., heavy75	6.50	50.00
2 to 3 ft., heavy50	4.50	35.00

Write for prices on larger sizes.



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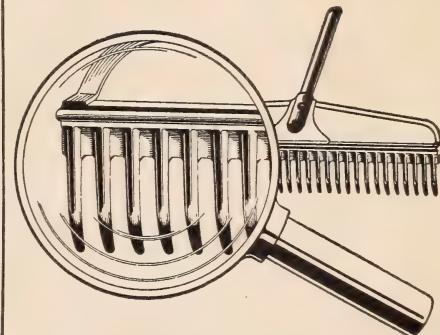
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SPRAYING GUIDE

FOR PEACHES, PLUMS, NECTARINES, AND APRICOTS

Time of Application	Spray Material	Enemy
1. Dormant spray. In late fall or early spring 3 to 4 weeks before buds begin to swell.	Scalcide 1 gal. to 15 gals. water, or Lime-Sulphur Solution 1 gal. to 8 gals. water. If troubled with shot-hole fungus, substitute Bordeaux mixture 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water. If both scale and disease appear use both sprays separately.	Scale insects. Leaf-curl. Brown rot. Shot-hole fungus. General sanitation.
2. When trees are in pink stage.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Scab and brown rot.
3. As soon as petals are two-thirds off.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gals. water, with Arsenate of Lead 34 lb. Add 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gals. spray.	Curculio. Brown rot. Scab.
4. Shuck spray when husks begin dropping.	Same as third spray.	Curculio. Brown rot. Scab.
5. 2 or 3 weeks after No. 3.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gals. water. Lead may not be needed.	Curculio. Brown rot. Scab.
6. 3 to 4 weeks before ripening.	Same as in 5th spray.	Brown rot. Scab.

Nutonex Sulphur (dry powder) contains 90 per cent highly toxic and active sulphur and 10 per cent adhesive spreader. Atomic Sulphur is prepared in paste form.

Frequent cultivation after the blooming of the trees is advisable, to destroy brown rot fungus apotheca on the fallen mummied fruit from which spores are disseminating at this time to aid in control of the disease.

FOR PEARS

1. Dormant.	Scalcide 1 gal. to 15 gals. water, or Lime-Sulphur Solution, 1 gal. to 8 gals. water.	Certain insect eggs. Leaf-blister mite. Scale.
2. Delayed dormant. Just as the leaf-buds are opening and the leaves are beginning to show green.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water. If scale is present, make application of Scalcide, 2 gals. to 50 gals. water. If pear psylla and aphids are troublesome, it will be necessary to make an application of Black-Leaf 40, 16 ozs. to 50 gals. water.	Certain scale insects. Blister mite. Pear psylla. Aphids. Scab.
3. As soon as the petals of bloom are two-thirds off.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gals. water, with Arsenate of Lead 1¼ lbs. to 2 lbs. Add 1 to 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gals. spray.	Codling moth. Curculio. Scab. Leaf-spot.
4. 2 to 3 weeks after No. 3.	Same as in No. 3.	Codling moth. Curculio. Scab. Leaf-spot.
5. 6 to 7 weeks after No. 4.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 to 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Leaf-spot. Sooty fungus. Fly-speck.

FOR CHERRIES

1. Dormant spray.	Scalcide 1 gal. to 15 gals. water if scale appears.	Certain scale insects.
2. 10 to 14 days before blossom-buds open.	Lime-Sulphur Solution: 1 gal. to 12 gals. water.	Brown rot. Leaf-spot.
3. As soon as the shucks (calyces) have shed.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gals. water with 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead. Add 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gals. spray.	Brown rot. Leaf-blight. Curculio.
4. When fruit is about the size of a pea.	Same as No. 3.	Same as No. 3.

FOR CHERRIES—Continued

Time of Application	Spray Material	Enemy
5. When the fruit is beginning to color.	Nutonex Sulphur 2½ lbs. to 50 gals. water. Where cherry maggots are present, use 2½ lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gals. water. Add 3 lbs. of fresh Hydrated Lime.	Brown rot. Leaf-blight. Maggot.

FOR GRAPES

1. When buds are swelling.	Arsenate of Lead 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water, and Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Grape-vine flea-beetle. Black-rot.
2. When shoots are 1 to 4 ins. long and before blooming.	Bordeaux Mixture 6 to 8 lbs. and Arsenate of Lead 2 to 2½ lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Flea-beetle. Black-rot. Downy mildew. Anthracnose. White rot.
3. Pre-blossom spray when shoots are 9 to 12 inches long.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water and 1½ lbs. of Arsenate of Lead.	Black-rot. Chewing insects.
4. When blossoms are three-fourths off.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water and 1½ lbs. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gals. water.	Grape root-worm. Grape berry moth. Black-rot. Downy mildew. Anthracnose. Leaf-folder.
5. Just before the grapes are large enough to touch.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water and 1½ lbs. Arsenate of Lead. If rose-bugs are present add 1 pint of molasses.	Ripe rot. Grape root-worm. Grape berry moth. Black-rot.

If leaf hopper or other sucking insects are present use 16 ozs. of Black-Leaf 40 to 50 gals. water and apply when temperature is above 80 degrees, if possible. Be sure to cover under side of leaves. Do not add Lime when Arsenate of Lead is used with the Bordeaux.

FOR PECANS and ENGLISH WALNUTS and other NUT TREES

1. When nuts are about as large as garden peas.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 to 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead.	Scab. Case-bearer. Weevil.
2. 10 to 14 days after No. 1.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.
3. 2 to 3 weeks after No. 2.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.
4. Between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15.	Arsenate of Lead 2 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Leaf-spot. Case-bearer.

For borers, inject carbon disulphide, close holes with putty or clay.

FOR ROSES

1. When dormant.	Scalcide: 1 gal. to 20 gals. water.	Scale
2. When insects make appearance.	Garden Volck 1 part to 32 parts water.	Aphis or plant-lice. Leaf-hopper.
3. When fungus appears.	Bordeaux Mixture, 8 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Repeat every 10 days.	Black-spot. Mildew.
4. When insects appear.	Burn diseased parts and spray with Bordeaux.	Anthracnose.
5. When disease appears.	Hand-pick and burn fallen buds. Spray plants with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead with 50 gals. water. Add 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime.	Curculio. Caterpillar.

SHADE TREES

Are usually attacked by scale insects which may be controlled while trees are dormant with Scalcide: 1 gal. to 15 gals. water. Root-borers in peach trees may be controlled by Paracide applied in early autumn—October 10 in this locality. For table of smaller quantities, see full directions on each container sold by us.

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